

حمل الآن

مجانا وحصريا

المراجعة رقم (1)

الترم الثاني





UNLOCK THE EXAM:

1 Must - Know Vocabulary

مفردات يجب معرفتها - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

Exam core Vocabulary المفردات اللغوية الأساسية موضوع الامتحان [كما وردت في كتاب الطالب]



baby
طفل رضيع



toddler
طفل صغير [يبدأ المشي]



child
طفل



elderly person
شخص كبير السن



adult
بالغ



teenager
مراهق

wear glasses	يرتدي نظارة	skateboard	لوح التزلج / يتزلج
catch a ball	يمسك بالكرة	ride a bike	يركب دراجة
climb a mountain	يتسلق جبل	[be] able to	قادر على
sibling	شقيق / شقيقة	triplets	ثلاثة توأم
twins	توأمان	quadruplets	أربعة توأم



polar قطبي



desert صحراء



wetland أرض رطبة



grassland مرعى



polar bear الدب القطبي



finch عصفور
[فصيلة طيور صغيرة
الحجم]



addax antelope
الظبي اللولبي القرون



penguin بطريق



cuttlefish حبار



lizard سحلية



pitcher plants
نباتات الأبريق



drip tip leaves
أوراق ذات رأس مدببة



water lily
زهرة زنبق الماء



strong roots
جذور قوية



cactus
نبات الصبار



date palm
نخيل التمر



water plants
نباتات مائية



desert plants
نباتات صحراوية



rainforest plants
نباتات الغابات المطيرة

المفردات اللغوية المساعدة في التعامل مع الورقة الامتحانية.

e + w = ew

The letters **ew** make the sound /u:/.

new جديد



flew طار

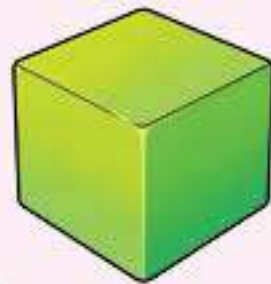


jewel جوهرة

u - e

The letters **u - e** make the sound /u:/.

June شهر يونيو



cube مكعب



flute مزمار



used to اعتاد أن

u + e = ue

The letters **ue** make the sound /u:/.

blue لون أزرق



glue صمغ



true حقيقي / صحيح

UNLOCK THE EXAM:

3 Must - Know Language Rules قواعد يجب معرفتها - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

القواعد اللغوية الأساسية موضع الامتحان [كما وردت في كتاب الطالب]

1 Asking about life stages. السؤال عن مراحل الحياة.



What is good about being a toddler ?

ما هو أفضل شيء كونك طفلًا صغيرًا ؟

Being a toddler is fun because you are learning a lot and you play a lot of games.

كونك طفل صغير شيء ممتع لأنك تتعلم الكثير وتلعب الكثير من الألعاب.



2 The present simple and present continuous tense.

زمن المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر.

	Present simple	Present continuous
Affirmative statements الجملة الخبرية المثبتة	Subject + $\begin{cases} \text{inf. مصدر الفعل} \\ \text{inf. + [s/es/ies]} \end{cases}$ • She watches TV every night. • They always help their parents.	Subject + [am/is/are] + inf. + ing • He is playing football. • They are riding their bikes.
Negative statements الجملة الخبرية المنفية	Subject + $\begin{cases} \text{don't + inf.} \\ \text{doesn't + inf.} \end{cases}$ • We don't go to school on Fridays.	Subject + $\begin{cases} \text{'m not} \\ \text{isn't + inf. + ing} \\ \text{aren't} \end{cases}$ • We aren't doing sports now.
Interrogative الجملة الاستفهامية	Wh-word + $\begin{cases} \text{do} \\ \text{does} \end{cases}$ + subj. + inf. ... ? • What do you like to eat ? • Does/Do + subject + inf. ... ? • Does Amir play the guitar ? - Yes, he does. - No, he doesn't.	am Wh- + is + subj. + [inf. + ing] ... ? are • What are you doing ? Is/Are + subject + inf. + ing ... ? • Is she eating ice cream ? - Yes, she is. - No, she isn't.
Keywords الكلمات الدالة على الزمن	always , usually , often , never , every [day] , sometimes	now , at the moment , Listen ! , Watch out ! , Look !
Usage الاستخدام	Expressing facts or routines التعبير عن الحقائق أو الإجراءات الروتينية	Describing actions happening now وصف الأحداث التي تحدث الآن

3 The past simple and present perfect tense. زمن الماضي البسيط والمضارع التام.

	Past simple	Present Perfect
Affirmative statements الجمل الخبرية المثبتة	التصريف الثاني للفعل Subject + $\begin{cases} \text{inf.} + [d/ed/ied] \end{cases}$ - I played tennis yesterday. - She saw the lion in the zoo.	Subject $\begin{cases} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{cases} + \text{p.p.}$ - I have cleaned my room. - She has washed her face.
Negative statements الجمل الخبرية المنفية	Subject + didn't + inf. He didn't go to school last week.	Subject $\begin{cases} \text{haven't} \\ \text{hasn't} \end{cases} + \text{p.p.}$ - I haven't seen the film. - He hasn't climbed the tree.
Interrogative الجمل الاستفهامية	Wh-word + did + subj. + inf. ... ? - What did you do yesterday ? - I went to the zoo. Did + subj. + inf. ... ? - Did you watch a film last night ? - Yes, I did. - No, I didn't.	Wh-word + $\begin{cases} \text{have} \\ \text{has} \end{cases} + \text{subj.} + \text{p.p.} \dots ?$ - What have you done ? - I have done my homework. Have / Has + subj. + p.p. ... ? - Has he played well ? - Yes, he has. - No, he hasn't.
Keywords الكلمات الدالة على الزمن	yesterday / last ... / ... ago / in the past	for / since / already / just never / ever
Usage الاستخدام	Expressing finished actions التعبير عن أحداث منتهية	Describing unfinished actions وصف أحداث غير منتهية

• Conjugation of verbs تصريف الأفعال

Present مضارع	Past ماضي	Past Participle [P.P.] التصريف الثالث للفعل
eat buy sleep visit go give make am/is/are cook	ate bought slept visited went gave made was/were cooked	eaten bought slept visited gone given made been cooked

4 used to اعتاد أن

Usage

- Express past habits.

* تعبر عن عادات ماضية ليست موجودة الآن.

Formation

	Affirmative	Subj. + used to + inf. مصدر الفعل .
	Negative	Subj. + didn't use to + inf. مصدر الفعل .
	Question	Did + [subject] + use to + inf. مصدر الفعل ؟



I used to have long hair, but now it's short.

اعتدت أن يكون شعري طويل ، لكن الآن شعري قصير.

I didn't use to be able to cook, but now I can make cakes.

لم يكن لدى قدرة على الطهي ، لكن الآن أستطيع صنع الكيك.



5 can / could

- We use **can / can't + inf.** to express ability / inability in the present.

- نستخدم "can / can't" للتعبير عن القدرة أو عدم القدرة على فعل شيء في الوقت الحاضر.

- I **can ride** my bike.

- He **can't speak** English.

- We use **could / couldn't + inf.** to express ability / inability in the past.

- نستخدم "could / couldn't" للتعبير عن القدرة / عدم القدرة على فعل شيء في الماضي.

- He **could run** when he was four.

- I **couldn't do** math when I was a toddler.

Sample Test 1

on Unit 7

نصوص
الاستماع
في نهاية
الكتاب

1 Listen and write the missing sounds.

1. n _ _ 2. fl _ t _ 3. gl _ _ 4. j _ _ el

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

live - teenager - talk - fourteen - family

Nader is my friend. He is a [1] He has a big [2] He has lots of cousins. They [3] in Aswan. He has a nephew, who is six and a niece who is one year old. She can't [4] or walk.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions below.

All plants adapt to their environment. Water lily has flat leaves to stay on the surface of the water, and a long stem under water that doesn't break. The date palm has deep roots to get water from underground, and big leaves at the top to give shade to the rest of the tree. Pitcher plants use bright colors to attract insects which fall into the hole of the plant and they can't get out. The plant can turn the insect into food !

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

1. The date palm has big at the top to give shade to the rest of the tree.

a. fruits b. leaves c. flowers

2. Water lily has a stem under water.

a. short b. long c. small

B. Answer the following questions.

3. How does the date palm get water ?

.....

4. How does the water lily stay on the surface of the water ?

.....

5. How do pitcher plants attract insects ?

.....

6. What happens to the insects which fall into the plant's hole ?

.....

4 The Reader

A. Read and match.

- | [A] | [B] |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Laila wanted Nesma to • | ☐ a. the school newsletter. |
| 2. Nesma saw an advertisement in • | ☐ b. was difficult. |
| | ☐ c. take part in the competition. |

B. Read and write [Yes] or [No].

1. There was a competition for the best singer in Nesma's school. [.....]
2. Nesma loved inventing things. [.....]

5 Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

1. Dad the car once a week.
a. washing b. wash c. washes
2. Children usually ice cream.
a. likes b. like c. liked
3. They are basketball now.
a. playing b. played c. play
4. Ahmed is at home today.
a. stay b. stayed c. staying

6 Read, order and write.

1. has - cell - a new - She - phone.
.....

2. any - you - Do - know - twins ?
.....

7 Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements.

"Your family"

Guiding elements :

- big
- cousins
- love



UNLOCK THE EXAM:

1

Must - Know Vocabulary

مفردات يجب معرفتها - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

Exam core Vocabulary المفردات اللغوية الأساسية موضوع الامتحان [كما وردت في كتاب الطالب]

tool
أداةstatue
تمثالbracelet
سوارnecklace
قلادة / عقدartifacts
ثحف / قطع أثريةclay
طين / صلصالsculpture
تمثال منحوت / فن النحتjewelry
مجوهراتportrait
لوحة / صورة
فنية لوجه ما

website	موقع إلكتروني	understand	يفهم
busy	مشغول / مزدحم	image	صورة
mistake	خطأ	behavior	سلوك
link	رابط إلكتروني	culture	ثقافة
follow	يتبع	prefer	يفضل

temple
معبدmodel
نموذجtomb
مقبرةgold
ذهبarchaeologist
عالم آثارRamses II
رمسيس الثانيthe Great Sphinx
أبو الهول العظيمPharaohs
فراعنة



shading
تظليل



realistic art
فن واقعي



painting
لوحة



three - dimensional
ثلاثي الأبعاد

geometric pattern	نمط هندسي	ceiling	سقف	tiles	بلاط
angle	زاوية	traditional	تقليدي	side	جانب
abstract	تطبيقي [تجريدي]	geometric shapes	اشكال هندسية	ruler	مسطرة

2

Extra Vocabulary for the Exam

مفردات مساعدة - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

المفردات اللغوية المساعدة في التعامل مع الورقة الامتحانية.

- The letters **"-ture"** make the sound /tʃʊr/.



sculpture
تمثال منحوت



sea creature
مخلوق بحري



adventure
مغامرة

- The letters **"-sure"** make the sound /ʒʊr/.



pleasure
متعة / سرور



measure
يقيس



treasure
كنز

UNLOCK THE EXAM:

3 Must - Know Language Rules قواعد يجب معرفتها - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

القواعد اللغوية الأساسية موضع الامتحان [كما وردت في كتاب الطالب]

1 Countable and uncountable nouns. الأسماء التي تُعد والتي لا تُعد.

Countable nouns

- They can be counted. يمكن عدّها.
- الأسماء التي [تُعد] لها [مفرد وجمع].
- الاسم المفرد الذي [يُعد] يسبق بأداة نكرة [a/an].

a tool	أداة	tools
a portrait	لوحة	portraits
an artifact	تحفة	artifacts

ex. - I'm drawing **two portraits**.
[countable noun]

Uncountable nouns

- لا يمكن عدّها. They can't be counted.
- الأسماء التي لا تُعد [ليس لها جمع] وتعامل معاملة المفرد.
- الاسم الذي [لا يُعد] لا يُسبق بأداة نكرة [a/an].

clay	صلصال	water	ماء
cloth	قماش	sugar	سكر
paper	ورق	wood	خشب

ex. - She is drinking some **water**.
[uncountable noun]

2 We use "some" and "any" before countable and uncountable nouns.

some بعض

- We use "**some**" in affirmative sentences, offer and request.
- نستخدم "some" في الجمل المثبتة، العرض والطلب.
- There are **some** oranges. 
- Would you like **some** tea? 

any أي

- We use "**any**" in negative and interrogative statements.
- نستخدم "any" في الجمل المنفية والاستفهامية.
- There **aren't any** pens. 
- **Is there any** water? 

3 much

uncountable nouns

There isn't **much paper**.

many

plural countable nouns

There are **many museums**.

a lot of

uncountable nouns / plural countable nouns

There is **a lot of wood**.

Sample Test 2

on Unit 8

نصوص
الاستماع
في نهاية
الكتاب

1 Listen and write the missing sounds.

1. sea crea _ _ _ _ 2. mea _ _ _ _ 3. adven _ _ _ _ 4. sculp _ _ _ _

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

room - clay - interesting - artifacts - draw

Today, we are at the Egyptian Museum. There are lots of [1] things to see. My teacher says we will visit a room with lots of jewelry first. After that, we'll see some [2]. Some of these artifacts were made of [3]. We saw Tutankhamun's [4] which is amazing.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions below.

Archaeologists have found lots of important artifacts in tombs for the Pharaohs. In Ancient Egypt, people believed that these artifacts would help them in the afterlife. There were small models of boats, animals, people - lots of things that were important in daily life. Paintings in tombs often showed pictures of the person in the afterlife, too.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

1. Archaeologists have found lots of in tombs.
a. artifacts b. pens c. streets
2. There were small models of in tombs.
a. stone b. money c. boats

B. Answer the following questions.

3. Where have archaeologists found lots of artifacts ?
.....
4. What types of models that are found in tombs ?
.....
5. What did people in Ancient Egypt believe about the artifacts ?
.....
6. What did the paintings in tombs often show ?
.....

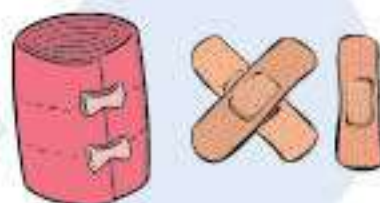


UNLOCK THE EXAM:

1 Must - Know Vocabulary

مفردات يجب معرفتها - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

Exam core Vocabulary المفردات اللغوية الأساسية موضوع الامتحان [كما وردت في كتاب الطالب]

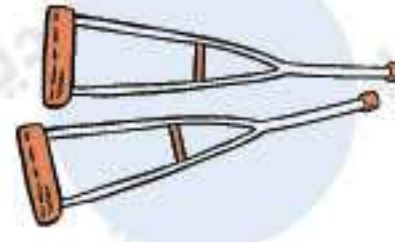
X-ray
أشعة سينيةcast
ضمادة من الجبس [جبيرة]helmet
خوذةelbow
كوعinjury
جرحsurgeon
طبيب جراحaccident
حادثةtreatment
علاجscan
فحص بالأشعة السينيةplay soccer
يلعب كرة قدمplay loud music
يعزف موسيقى عاليةraise your hand
ترفع يدكbandages
ضمادات طبيةcorridor
رواق / ممر



face mask
واقي وجه



syringe
حقنة



crutches
عكازات



wheelchair
كرسي متحرك



first-aid kit
حقيبة إسعافات أولية



stethoscope
سماعة الطبيب



blood pressure monitor
جهاز قياس ضغط الدم



herbs
أعشاب



aloe
نبات الصبار



honey
عسل



mint
نبات النعناع



papyrus
نبات البردي



helicopter
هليكوبتر



pilot
طيار



coast
ساحل



road
طريق



countryside
الريف



airplane = plane
طائرة



ambulance
سيارة إسعاف



paramedic
أخصائي طب طوارئ / مُسعف

2

Extra Vocabulary for the Exam

مفردات مساعدة - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

المفردات اللغوية المساعدة في التعامل مع الورقة الامتحانية.

Homophones are words that sound the same but have a different meaning and spelling.

التجانس اللفظي هو الكلمات التي تبدو متشابهة في الصوت ولكن لها معنى وهجاء مختلف.



sea بحر



see يرى



here هنا



hear يسمع



where أين



wear يرتدي



right صحيح



write يكتب



flour دقيق



flower زهرة



plane طائرة



plain سادة

UNLOCK THE EXAM:

3 Must - Know Language Rules قواعد يجب معرفتها - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

القواعد اللغوية الأساسية موضع الامتحان [كما وردت في كتاب الطالب]

1 The Present Perfect Tense

زمن المضارع التام

Yes/No question :

السؤال بـ «هل» :

Formation

Have I / we / you / they / plural noun +

.... ? التصريف الثالث P.P + ever

Has he / she / it / singular noun +

Yes, + subj. + have
has

No, + subj. + haven't
hasn't



Have you ever had
an accident ?
هل تعرضت لحادث من قبل؟

No, I haven't.
لا، لم أتعرض.



Have you ever taken
medicine ?
هل اخذت دواء من قبل؟

Yes, I have.
نعم، أخذت.



Have you ever been to
hospital ?
هل ذهبت إلى المستشفى من قبل؟

Yes, when I had
an infection.
نعم، عندما أصبت بعدوى.



لاحظ ان [ever] في السؤال تأتي بمعنى [من قبل].

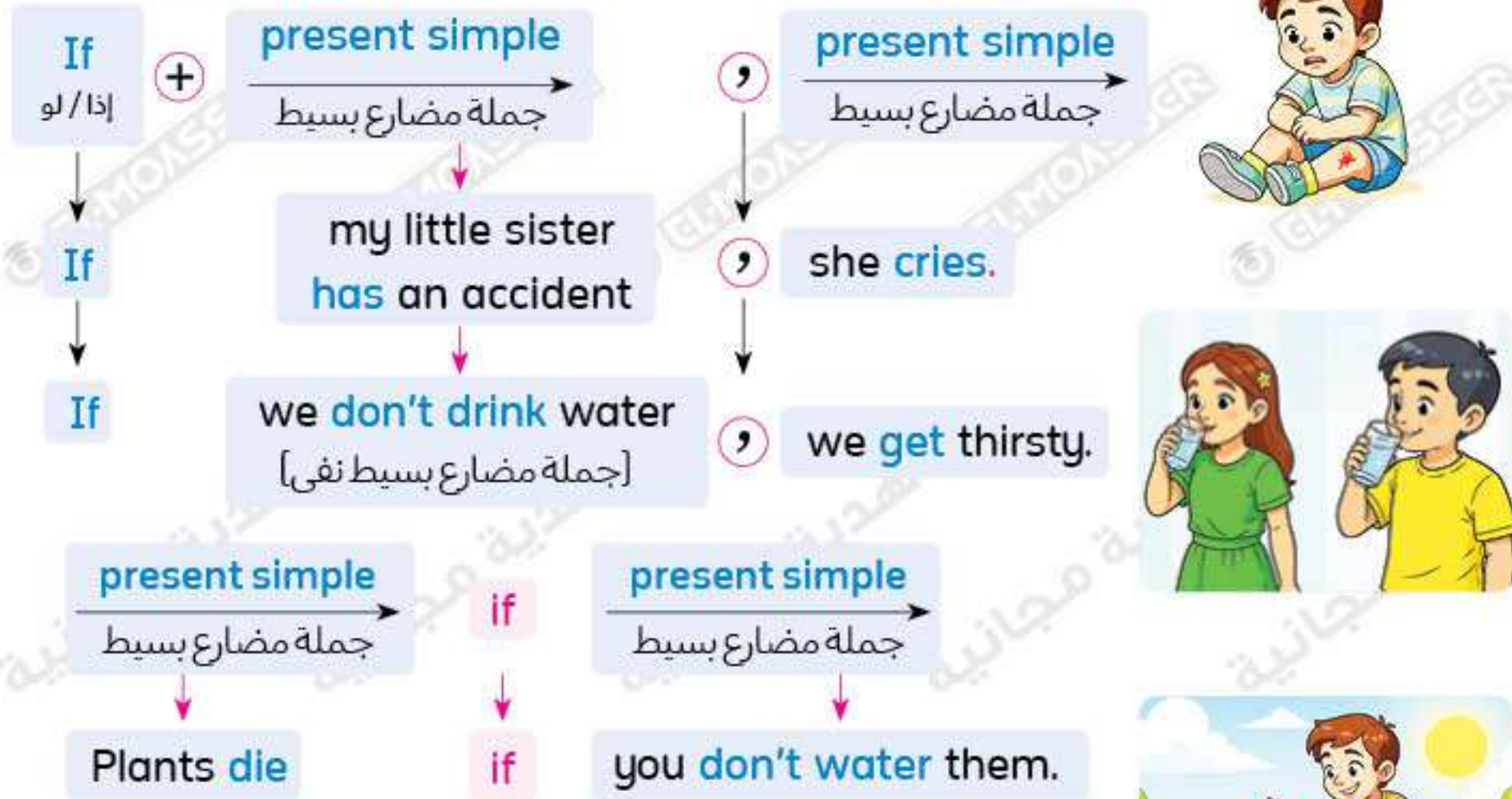
2 "If" Zero conditional

Usage :

To talk about facts and real situations.

تستخدم الحالة الصفريّة للتحدّث عن الحقائق والمواقف الحقيقيّة.

Formation



⚠️ لاحظ : وضع comma (,) قبل بداية الجملة الثانية في حالة وجود If في البداية.

► Ex : - If you fall over, you hurt yourself.

We can use must and mustn't to talk about rules.

يمكننا استخدام "must" و "mustn't" للتحدّث عن القواعد.

	Obligation الإلزام	Prohibition الحظر
Formation	يجب must Subj. الفاعل + must + inf.	لا يجب mustn't = must + not Subj. الفاعل + mustn't + inf.
Examples	You must listen to your teacher. يجب أن تستمع لمعلمتك. 	You mustn't play loud music. لا يجب أن تعرف موسيقى عالية. 

Sample Test 3

on Unit 9

نصوص
الاستماع
في نهاية
الكتاب

1 Listen and write the missing sounds.

1. fl _ _ er 2. _ _ ere 3. wr _ t _ 4. pl _ n _

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

danger – injury – medicine – masks – stethoscope

Doctors and nurses work in the hospital. They sometimes wear face [1] to protect their patients. Doctors listen to your heart with a [2] Nurses use a syringe to put [3] in your body. They can put bandages on you to help a cut or an [4] get better.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions below.

We're at the hospital because my sister, Dalida, has an injury. She hurt her leg when she fell off her skateboard in our garden. The doctor says she needs to wear a cast for two weeks. She doesn't want to wear a cast.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

1. Dalida has a/an
a. exam b. injury c. cast
2. Dalida needs to wear a for two weeks.
a. cast b. uniform c. helmet

B. Answer the following questions.

3. Why are they at the hospital ?

4. What did Dalida hurt ?

5. What does the doctor say ?

6. How did Dalida hurt her leg ?

4 The Reader

A. Read and match.

[A]
1. Nesma's mom found ●

2. The car had a little ●

[B]
☐ a. spring inside it.

☐ b. a small, cheap panel on the internet.

☐ c. a prize !

B. Read and write T [True] or F [False].

1. There were lots of children from schools around the city in the competition. ☐

2. Nesma asked her grandma for help. ☐

5 Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

1. I read that book already.

a. am

b. have

c. has

2. Have you ever this medicine ?

a. took

b. take

c. taken

3. If you to school, you get fit.

a. cycles

b. cycled

c. cycle

4. If you freeze water, it ice.

a. become

b. becomes

c. became

6 Read, order and write.

1. need – he – Does – to wear – a cast ?

2. must – to – your – teacher – listen – You .

7 Write a paragraph of about [20 words] 3-4 sentences using guiding elements.

"Getting to a hospital"

Guiding elements :

• ambulance

• paramedic

• medical equipment



UNLOCK THE EXAM:

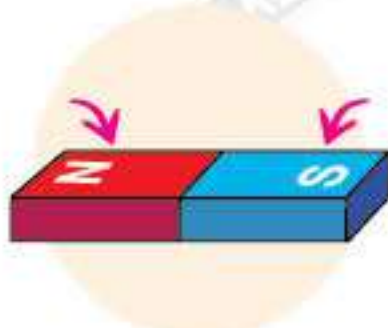
1 Must - Know Vocabulary

مفردات يجب معرفتها - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

Exam core Vocabulary المفردات اللغوية الأساسية موضوع الامتحان [كما وردت في كتاب الطالب]



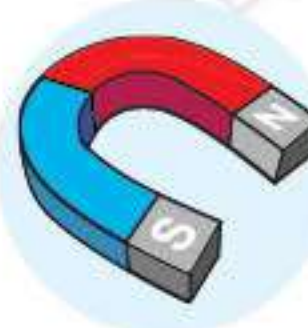
needle
إبرة



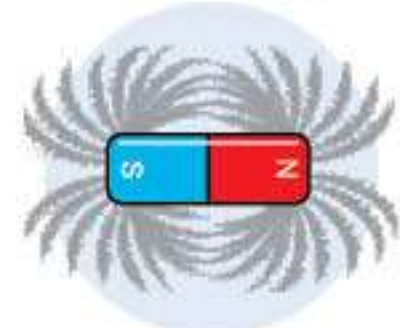
poles
أقطاب المغناطيس



compass
بوصلة



magnet
مغناطيس



magnetic field
مجال مغناطيسي



pick up يلتقط



watch video يشاهد فيديو



board سبورة



umbrella مظلة



jacket جاكيت



cold بارد



wet مبلل



hungry جائع



rain مطر/يمطر



land
يابسة / أرض



balance
توازن



bounce
وثب / ارتداد



magnetism
المغناطيسية



friction
احتكاك

surface	سطح	ground	أرض
messy	فوضوى	position	موضع / مكان
experiment	تجربة	smooth	ناعم / أملس
ramp	منحدر	gently	بلطف



nails مسامير



factory مصنع



grass عشب



transportation وسائل المواصلات



farmer فلاح



wire سلك

2 Extra Vocabulary for the Exam

مفردات مساعدة - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

المفردات اللغوية المساعدة في التعامل مع الورقة الامتحانية.

•The letter **g** makes the sound /dʒ/.



village قرية



change يتحول/يحول



energy طاقة



bandage ضمادة طبية



danger خطر



giraffe زرافة

UNLOCK THE EXAM:

3 Must - Know Language Rules قواعد يجب معرفتها - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

القواعد اللغوية الأساسية موضع الامتحان [كما وردت في كتاب الطالب]

1 To ask about reasons using "Why". للسؤال عن الأسباب باستخدام [Why].

Why is it useful to use a compass ?

لماذا من المفيد استخدام البوصلة ؟



It is useful to use a compass because it can help us to navigate.

إنه من المفيد استخدام البوصلة لأنها يمكن أن تساعدنا على التنقل.

Because compass helps us to find our way in the desert.

لأن البوصلة تساعدنا على إيجاد طريقنا في الصحراء.

2 "If" first conditional حالة If الشرطية الأولى

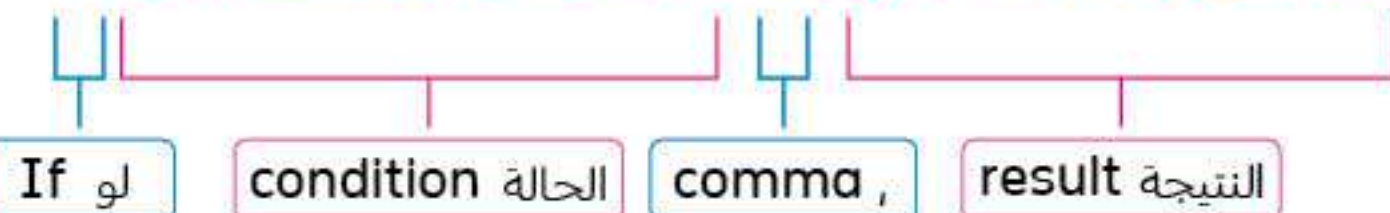
Usage • To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future.
للتحدث عن إمكانية حدوث شيء في المضارع أو المستقبل.

Formation

If + subj. + present simple....., subj. + will/won't + inf.

► Example :

If you take an umbrella , you won't get wet.



If he **doesn't use** a map, he **will get** lost.

إذا لم يستخدم خريطة سوف يضل الطريق.

Subj. + will/won't + inf. + if + subj. + present simple

► Ex :- Hana **will catch** the bus **if** she is quick.

- عندما تأتي [if] في منتصف الجملة لا نضع [,] بين الجملتين.

Note!

will not = won't

will = 'll

3 Yes/No question with if conditional السؤال بـ "هل...؟" مع [if] الشرطية

Usage • We use first conditional questions to speculate.

تستخدم الحالة الشرطية الأولى في الأسئلة للتخمين.

Formation

Will + subj. + inf.	if + subj. + present simple?
If + subj. + present simple,	will + subj. + inf.?
- Yes, subj. + will.	- No, subj. + won't.

► Example :



If I **pull** on the door handle, **will** I **open** it ?

إذا قمت بسحب مقبض الباب، هل سأفتحه؟

Yes, you **will**.

نعم، ستفعلين.



4 Wh-question السؤال بأداة استفهام

Formation

Wh- word + will + inf. + if + subj + present simple.....?

► Example :



What **will** happen **if** we **move** the book ?

ماذا سوف يحدث إذا قمنا بتحريك الكتاب؟

Where **will** the ball **go** **if** I **throw** it ? أين سوف تذهب الكرة إذا ألقيتها؟



Sample Test 4

on Unit 10

نصوص
الاستماع
في نهاية
الكتاب

1 Listen and write the missing sounds.

1. chan _ e 2. _ iraffe 3. ener _ y 4. banda _ e

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

needle – direction – magnet – Pole – map

I love adventure. If we walk a long way, we'll need a
[1] and a compass. A compass can show us which
[2] is north. It has a magnetic [3], which
will point to the magnetic North [4] A map always
has an arrow that shows the direction of north.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions below.

A compass can show you which direction is north. It has
a magnetic needle which will point to the magnetic North Pole.
A map always has an arrow that shows the direction of north.
You can use this when you read a map to show you where to go.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

1. A has a magnetic needle.
a. map b. compass c. magnet
2. A map always has a/an
a. arrow b. pole c. needle

B. Answer the following questions.

3. What can a compass show you ?
.....

4. What does a compass have ?
.....

5. Where will the magnetic needle point to ?
.....

6. When can you use a compass ?
.....

4 The Reader

A. Read and match.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">[A]</div> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The girls put the car ●2. Nesma read ● | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">[B]</div> <ol style="list-style-type: none">☐ a. Grandma's note under the picture.☐ b. inventing things.☐ c. in the sun. |
|--|---|

B. Read and write T [True] or F [False].

1. Nesma was learning about magnets in English lessons. ☐
2. Nesma didn't love inventing things. ☐

5 Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

1. If he doesn't use a map, he will lost.
a. gets b. get c. got
2. If it rains tomorrow, I take the umbrella.
a. will b. have c. has
3. If you hard, you will pass your exams.
a. studies b. study c. studied
4. We'll be late for the school if we hurry up.
a. won't b. haven't c. don't

6 Read, order and write.

1. has – A map – arrow – an.

2. at – useful – Magnets – are – home.

7 Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements.

"Magnets"

Guiding elements :

- metal • poles • repel

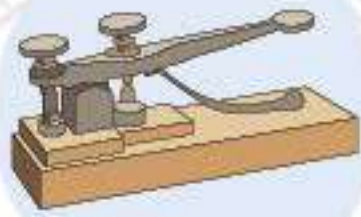


UNLOCK THE EXAM:

1 Must - Know Vocabulary

مفردات يجب معرفتها - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

Exam core Vocabulary المفردات اللغوية الأساسية موضوع الامتحان [كما وردت في كتاب الطالب]



telegraph تلغراف



radio راديو/مذياع



television تليفزيون



typewriter آلة كاتبة



telephone هاتف أرضي



cell phone هاتف خلوي/محمول



laptop حاسوب محمول



World Wide Web = WWW
شبكة الإنترنت العالمية

office	مكتب	message	رسالة
business	عمل تجاري	eventually	في النهاية
smartphone	هاتف ذكي	directly	بطريقة مباشرة
wider screen	شاشة أوسع	quicker	أسرع
letter	خطاب	paper	ورق



mouse فأرة



printer طابعة



monitor شاشة



central processing unit (CPU)
وحدة المعالجة المركزية



external hard drive
قرص صلب خارجي



keyboard
لوحة مفاتيح



train قطار



boat قارب



taxi تاكسي



airplane طائرة



bike دراجة



ferry
عُبارة نهريّة



bus
حافلة/أتوبيس



subway
مترو الأنفاق



horse and cart
حصان وعربة

steam train
قطار بخارى

the first car
السيارة البدائية

electric car
سيارة كهربية

high-speed train
القطار السريع

pros	إيجابيات	traffic	حركة مرور / ازدحام مرورى	busy	مشغول / مزدحم
cons	سلبيات	tickets	تذاكر	quite	الى حد ما / تماماً

2 Extra Vocabulary for the Exam

مفردات مساعدة - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

المفردات اللغوية المساعدة في التعامل مع الورقة الامتحانية.

a + w = aw

The letters **aw** make the sound /ɔ:/.



draw يرسم



straw شفاط [شاليموه] / عصا



yawn يتشأب

a + u = au

The letters **au** make the sound /ɔ:/.



audio message رسالة صوتية



pause توقف [قصور]

O + r = Or

The letters **or** make the sound /ɔ:/.



Morse Code شفرة مورس



short قصير

UNLOCK THE EXAM:

3 Must - Know Language Rules قواعد يجب معرفتها - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

القواعد اللغوية الأساسية موضع الامتحان [كما وردت في كتاب الطالب]

1 The present simple passive المبني للمجهول في زمن المضارع البسيط

يستخدم المبني للمجهول للتركيز على الحدث [المفعول] لذلك نبدأ الجملة بالمفعول ويسمى بنائب الفاعل ويمكن ان تنتهي جملة المبني للمجهول ب [فاعل الجملة الاساسية مسبق ب [by]

People use computers every day. → Computers are used every day [by people].

↓
subj.

↓
obj.

A Affirmative statements

• الجمل الخبرية المثبتة

Formation

نائب الفاعل + am + is + p.p. + [by + subj.]
[مفعول الجملة قبل أن تحول إلى مبني للمجهول] + التصريف الثالث للفعل
[الفاعل الاساسي في الجملة قبل أن تحول إلى مبني للمجهول]



Active

They make glass from sand.
هم يصنعون الزجاج من الرمال.

Passive

Glass is made from sand [by them].
يُصنع الزجاج من الرمال [بواسطةهم].

B Negative statements

• الجمل الخبرية المنفية

Formation Subject + $\begin{matrix} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \text{not} + \text{p.p.} \dots\dots\dots$

Active



They **don't use** computers in all school lessons.

هم لا يستخدمون أجهزة الكمبيوتر في كل الحصص المدرسية.

Passive

Computers **aren't used** in all school lessons.

لا تُستخدم أجهزة الكمبيوتر في كل الحصص المدرسية.

C Yes / No question

• السؤال بـ "هل"

Formation

$\begin{matrix} \text{Am} \\ \text{Is} \\ \text{Are} \end{matrix} + \text{subj.} \rightarrow \text{p.p.} \dots\dots\dots ?$ نائب الفاعل



Is the laptop used for sending emails?

هل يستخدم الكمبيوتر المحمول لإرسال رسائل بريد إلكتروني؟



Yes, it is. نعم، يُستخدم.

Note !

لاحظ هذه التحويلات لضمائر الفاعل

I → me	We → us
He → him	They → them
She → her	You → you

Examples:

- Emails **are sent** by me.
- The book **is read** by him.
- The cats **are fed** by us.

Conjugation of verbs

- الأفعال المنتظمة لها نفس الشكل في كلاً من صورة الماضي والتصريف الثالث للفعل.
- الأفعال الغير منتظمة تحفظ كما هي.

التصريف الثالث	Past participle (p.p.)	ماضي	Past	مضارع	Present
written	wrote	يكتب	write		
made	made	يصنع	make		
sent	sent	يرسل	send		
read	read	يقرأ	read		
seen	saw	يرى	see		
grown	grew	ينمو	grow		

2 The Past Simple Passive

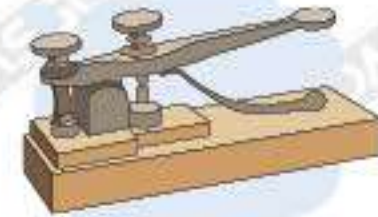
المبني للمجهول في زمن الماضي البسيط

Formation Subject + نائب الفاعل + **was** + p.p.
were



The telegraph machine **was invented** in the 1830s.

تم اختراع آلة التلغراف في ثلاثينات القرن التاسع عشر.



Many messages **were sent** all over the world.

أُرسلت العديد من الرسائل إلى جميع أنحاء العالم.



Sample Test 5

on Unit 11

نصوص
الاستماع
في نهاية
الكتاب

1 Listen and write the missing sounds.

1. dr _ _ 2. sh _ _ t 3. p _ _ se 4. y _ _ n

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

wire – communicate – Code – stamp – machine

I was doing a project about communication in the past. There're different types to [1] with other people. A telegraph [2] was the first way of sending messages around the world quickly. It used Morse [3] It can send signals along a [4]

3 Read the following text and answer the questions below.

Sara and her family live in Aswan, and they want to travel to Cairo on holiday. Sara's dad wants to travel quickly. Sara's mom wants the journey to be comfortable. Sara took a lot of clothes with her. They have a lot of bags to take. There are five people traveling - Sara, her brother and sister, and their parents.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

1. Sara lives in
a. Luxor b. Alexandria c. Aswan
2. Sara's mom wants the journey to be
a. comfortable b. difficult c. uncomfortable

B. Answer the following questions.

3. Where do Sara's family want to travel ?
.....

4. What does Sara's dad want ?
.....

5. What did Sara take ?
.....

6. How many people are traveling ?
.....

4 The Reader

A. Read and match.

[A]
1. Nesma put the panel ●

2. The girls made ●

[B]
☐ a. on the motor.
☐ b. on the car.
☐ c. a frame for the car to travel on.

B. Read and write [Yes] or [No].

1. The girls won a prize. [.....]
2. In the competition, there's a model of a house that uses wind to keep warm. [.....]

5 Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

1. The classroom is every day.
a. to clean b. cleaned c. cleaning
2. The Egyptian Pyramids built thousands of years ago.
a. was b. were c. is
3. The window was by someone.
a. broken b. broke c. break
4. My flight cancelled today.
a. is b. are c. were

6 Read, order and write.

1. did – work – How – this machine ?

2. used – school – Computers – are – my – at.

7 Write a paragraph of about [20 words] 3-4 sentences using guiding elements.

"Transportation in the past"

Guiding elements :

- horse and cart • old-fashioned type • engine

Unit 12

Community connections



UNLOCK THE EXAM:

1 Must - Know Vocabulary

مفردات يجب معرفتها - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

Exam core Vocabulary [المفردات اللغوية الأساسية موضوع الامتحان (كما وردت في كتاب الطالب)]

headline	عنوان	caption	تعليق [للصورة]
byline	بقلم / السطر الذي يكتب عليه اسم الكاتب	weather	الطقس
article	مقال	advertisement	إعلان
sports	رياضات	cartoons	كاريكاتير [رسوم متحركة]
floor	أرض	race	سباق
guide	مرشد	poster	ملصق
planet	كوكب	environment	بيئة
advertise	يعلن	put up	يعلق
get off	ينزل من	grandparents	أجداد
journalist	صحفي	editor	محرر
layout specialist	متخصص التخطيط	production	إنتاج
the printing press	المطبعة	advertising	إعلان
distribution	التوزيع		

Sources of news



space	الفضاء	scientist	عالم
champions	أبطال	medicine	دواء
discovery	اكتشاف		

2

Extra Vocabulary for the Exam

مفردات مساعدة - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

المفردات اللغوية المساعدة في التعامل مع الورقة الامتحانية.

L + e = Le

The letters **Le** make the sound /L/.



article مقال



vehicle مركبة/سيارة

e + L = eL

The letters **eL** make the sound /L/.



tunnel نفق



camel جمل

a + l = al

The letters **al** make the sound /L/.



hospital مستشفى



musical موسيقى

UNLOCK THE EXAM:

3

Must - Know Language Rules

قواعد يجب معرفتها - كن جاهز لأي سؤال

القواعد اللغوية الأساسية موضع الامتحان [كما وردت في كتاب الطالب]

1 To talk about what you like to read. أن تتحدث عن ما تحب أن تقرأ.

What do you like reading in a newspaper?

ماذا تحب أن تقرأ في الجريدة؟



I like reading about sports.
أنا أحب أن أقرأ عن الرياضات.

2 The Past Continuous tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

Usage

يستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمراً في وقت معين في الماضي.

1

Affirmative statements

الجملة الخبرية
المثبتة

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد + was + inf. + ing

We / You / They / اسم جمع + were + inf. + ing

ex. - He was swimming in the sea at 5 pm yesterday evening.

2

Negative Statements

الجملة الخبرية
المنفية

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد + wasn't + inf. + ing

We / You / They / اسم جمع + weren't + inf. + ing

ex. - They weren't listening to music at 8 am yesterday morning.

3

Yes/No Question

السؤال بـ "هل"

Was + I/he / she / it / اسم مفرد + inf. + ing ?
Were + you / we / they / اسم جمع + inf. + ing ?

ex. - **Was** she making a cake at 2 pm yesterday?
 - Yes, she **was**. - No, she **wasn't**.

4

Wh- Question

السؤال بأداة إستفهام

Question word + was / were + subject + inf. + ing ?

ex. - What **was** he doing at 5 pm yesterday?
 - He **was** playing tennis at 5 pm yesterday.

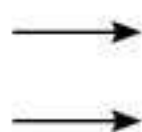
Note !

[present]

am / is
are

[past]

was
were



Key words الكلمات الدالة على الزمن

at that moment yesterday / at [time] yesterday / all the [day] yesterday

Sample Test 6 on Unit 12

نصوص
الاستماع
في نهاية
الكتاب

1 Listen and write the missing sounds.

1. tunn _ _ 2. vehic _ _ 3. music _ _ 4. artic _ _

2 Read and complete the text with the words in the box.

interview – story – artifacts – journalists – travel

Journalists find out the important and exciting things that are happening every day. Some [1] work in the local area of a town or city. Others can [2] all over the world. They try to learn as many facts as they can about an event and [3] people who know about it. Then, they write the news [4] and send it to the editor.

3 Read the following text and answer the questions below.

I'm Yahia. My friends and I helped to make the school newspaper. Ali interviewed the headteacher. Yassin wrote an article about technology. Esraa wrote about the swimming competition in our school. Omar made a cartoon for the back page. There's news about our school. There's a photo of the new hospital in our town.

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

1. Yahia and his friends helped to make the school
a. newspaper b. magazine c. book
2. There's a photo of the new in Yahia's town.
a. hotel b. hospital c. school

B. Answer the following questions.

3. What did Omar make ?

.....

4. Who did Ali interview ?

.....

5. What did Yassin write an article about ?

.....

6. What competition did Esraa write about ?

4 The Reader

A. Read and match.

[A]

1. Nesma thought about the competition
2. Nesma wants to be

(B)

- ☐ a. to draw.
- ☐ b. as she walked home.
- ☐ c. an inventor.

B. Read and write T [True] or F [False].

1. There were plans for a vehicle that used a compass to navigate.
2. There were letters and a diary in the old box.

5 Choose the correct answer from a, b or c.

- I was my homework at eight o'clock yesterday.
a. doing b. done c. do
- They for the bus at that moment yesterday.
a. waited b. were waiting c. wait
- What you doing at ten o'clock last night ?
a. have b. are c. were
- The sun at 7 am yesterday.
a. shines b. shining c. was shining

6 Read, order and write.

1. packed – overnight – are – The newspapers.
2. We – the – watch – on television – news.

7 Write a paragraph of about [20 words] 3-4 sentences using guiding elements.

"Sources of news"

Guiding elements :

- radio
- updated
- share stories



عرض للقصة المقررة عن طريق تدريبات مجاب عنها [مجموعة من كتاب الطالب واختبارات الاعوام السابقة]

1 Read and write T [True] or F [False].

True

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The competition was for the best invention. | T |
| 2. Nesma wanted to become an inventor. | T |
| 3. The prize included some science equipment. | T |
| 4. Nesma searched websites and books for ideas. | T |
| 5. If they won, they would get a medal. | T |
| 6. Laila encouraged Nesma to take part in the competition. | T |
| 7. Nesma told Laila her idea. | T |
| 8. The two girls made a frame for the car to travel on. | T |
| 9. The energy from the spring turned the wheels. | T |
| 10. They can use solar energy to move the car. | T |
| 11. Nesma asked her mom to help her. | T |
| 12. Nesma used wires to connect the panel to the motor. | T |
| 13. The competition was on Thursday. | T |
| 14. Many students from different schools joined. | T |
| 15. They looked at other students' inventions. | T |
| 16. There was a model of a house that uses wind to keep warm. | T |
| 17. There were some great inventions in the competition. | T |
| 18. The girls received a medal as a prize. | T |

2 Read and write T (True) or F (False).

False Correction

1. Nesma read about a <u>music</u> competition in the school newsletter.	F	science invention
2. Laila told Nesma that she <u>shouldn't</u> join the competition.	F	should
3. Nesma thought the competition looked <u>boring</u> .	F	fun
4. Laila was <u>not interested in</u> the prize.	F	excited about
5. Nesma read the news at <u>the library</u> .	F	school newsletters
6. Nesma <u>didn't understand</u> the rules of the competition.	F	understood
7. Nesma <u>didn't show</u> Laila her plans.	F	showed
8. The car had a little <u>wheel</u> inside it.	F	spring
9. The <u>wind</u> was shining through the window.	F	sun
10. Nesma's mom <u>refused</u> to help her to find parts for the model.	F	agreed
11. Nesma wanted to use <u>computers</u> to help her car stay on track.	F	magnets
12. They used a <u>wind panel</u> to power the car.	F	solar panel
13. Nesma and Laila <u>didn't go</u> to the competition.	F	went happily
14. The judges <u>didn't like</u> their invention.	F	liked
15. There was a machine that can help <u>doctors</u> .	F	farmers
16. The story ended with the girls feeling <u>disappointed</u> .	F	proud and happy
17. Laila <u>didn't thank</u> Nesma for help.	F	thanked
18. Nesma wanted to write a diary like her <u>dad</u> .	F	grandma

3 Read and match.

Answer

A

[A]

[B]

1. Nesma saw an advertisement

2. Laila told Nesma,

3. The winner would get

4. Nesma said,

☐ a. "I want to be an inventor".

☐ b. for a science competition.

☐ c. a teacher.

☐ d. a medal and science equipment.

☐ e. "You'd do really good."

1. **b**

2. **e**

3. **d**

4. **a**

B

[A]

[B]

1. Nesma and Laila need

2. The energy from the spring

3. Nesma put the motor

4. Her mom helped her

☐ a. on the car.

☐ b. to find a solar panel and motor.

☐ c. to power the car.

☐ d. some thin wood for a track.

☐ e. turned the wheels.

1. **d**

2. **e**

3. **a**

4. **b**

C

[A]

[B]

1. The competition took place

2. Nesma and Laila

3. Nesma judges

4. Nesma planned

☐ a. to write a diary like her grandma.

☐ b. in the competition.

☐ c. on Thursday.

☐ d. won a medal.

☐ e. were impressed by their invention.

1. **c**

2. **d**

3. **e**

4. **a**

3. Important Topics

٣. أهم الفقرات الإنشائية التي وردت بالمنهج بالكامل (موضوع الامتحان)



Unit 7

"Life stages"

Each of life stages is interesting. A baby can't talk or walk. A toddler learns a lot about the world. An adult can walk, run, jump and swim.

"What you used to do"

I used to ride a bike when I was six. I didn't use to be able to swim, but now I can. I didn't use to take the bus to school.

"Your family"

I have a big family. My father always goes to work and looks after us. My mother buys me a new present on my birthday. I always go to the park on weekends with my sister. I love my family.

"Identical twins"

Twins are two siblings who are born at the same time. Identical twins are always two sisters or two brothers. Twins often think and behave in similar ways.

"Rabbits"

A litter of newborn rabbits looks very different from their parents. As they get older, the rabbits in a litter will grow similar to each other, but not identical. The offspring have inherited some traits from their parents.

"Rainforest plants"

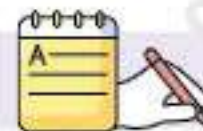
There is an incredible variety of plants on Earth. There are a lot of plants in the rainforest. Some plants have drip tip leaves. Other plants use bright colors to attract insects. Rainforest trees are very tall and have wide roots.

"How plants adapt"

Plants are living organisms, and they also reproduce and adapt. There are tall trees in the rainforest, cactus plants in the desert and water lilies in ponds. They are all different and they adapt to their environment in amazing ways.

"Life stages"

The baby can't walk or talk, but she sleeps a lot. The toddler is learning a lot about the world. The teenager is thinking about what he wants to do after school. The adult can walk, jump and swim.



Unit 8

"A visit to a museum"

Yesterday, we went on a school trip to a museum. There were lots of things to see in the museum. We saw jewelry, artifacts and statues. It was an amazing trip.

"Learning about the past"

I like seeing things in museums. I can really understand what things were like in the past when I see ancient artifacts. We can learn more about our culture by understanding our past.

"Ancient Egyptian art"

Ancient Egyptian art is famous all around the world. Archaeologists have found lots of important artifacts in tombs for the Pharaohs. Paintings in tombs often showed pictures of the Ancient Egyptians' lives. They made small models of boats, animals and people in tombs.

"Shading"

Shading is one of the most important things to learn. To make a picture look three - dimensional, you can use shading. Shading makes a picture look interesting and real.

"Geometric patterns"

A geometric pattern is made of lots of shapes. People use geometric shapes in art to create patterns. Geometric shapes can create abstract patterns. These can be very beautiful.

"Archaeologists"

I'm interested in the past and I think artifacts from the past are interesting. I want to be an archaeologist. Archaeologists study artifacts to learn more about the past. Archaeologists have also found lots of important artifacts in tombs.

"At the museum"

I like to go to the museum. There are lots of things to see. There is a room with lots of jewelry. We'll see some tools and clay artifacts.



Unit 9

"Hospitals"

A hospital is a place where people can go for treatment. At the hospital, you will see a doctor or a nurse. Doctors and nurses at the hospital help sick people get better.

"School rules"

At school, we must listen to our teachers. We must keep our class clean. We mustn't make fun of our classmates. We mustn't talk unless we raise our hands.

"Doctors"

Doctors are very important. They work hard to help patients get better. Doctors wear face masks to protect their patients. They can put medicine in a patient's body with a syringe. They also can put bandages on a patient to help a cut or injury get better.

"Medicine in the past"

Doctors in the past used different medicines, but some of their ideas are useful today. They used herbs to treat some diseases. They also used honey to treat infections and skin problems.

"The flying doctors"

The flying doctors are pilots as well as doctors. They can help with emergencies or injuries and they can fly people to a hospital. It is much quicker than traveling by road.

"Hospital rules"

We must follow some rules in the hospital. We mustn't have more than three visitors. We mustn't play loud music in the hospital. Patients must get lots of rest.

"Hospitals"

We go to the hospital for treatment. At the hospital, we can see a doctor or a nurse. They need to know what hurts or how you feel. When the doctors know what the problem is, they can decide on the best way to treat you.

"Adaptation in animals"

All animals adapt to their environment to survive. The penguin can swim a long way underwater to catch fish. The cuttlefish can change color with its surroundings, so it can hide from predators. The finch has a large beak so it can eat lots of different seeds. The lizard has adapted to look like a leaf, so other animals don't eat it.



Unit 10

"Magnets"

A magnet is a piece of metal that can attract or repel some other metals. Magnets have a north pole and a south pole. The south pole attracts the north pole. The same poles repel. A magnetic field is an area around a magnet.

"Forces"

A force is something that can make things move. Pushing, pulling and friction are contact forces. A push force moves an object away or forwards. A pull force brings an object towards you.

"Your village"

I live in a nice village. In my village, there are lots of animals. My favorite animal is my cat. My cat likes playing and climbing the trees. I also like cows and goats there.

"Uses of magnets"

Magnets are useful at home and at school. We can use magnets in medicine, farming, factories and computers. For example, in hospitals, an MRI scan uses a magnetic field to make pictures of organs inside our bodies.

"Uses of magnets in farming"

Cows eat grass, but they sometimes eat bits of metal that are on the ground in fields, such as nails or bits of wire. Farmers give cows a magnet to swallow. The magnet stays inside the cow's stomach and attracts all the metal. This stops the metal from damaging the cow's digestive system.

"We love adventure!"

I go with my friends to the park. We love adventure. We play hide and seek in the park. We need a map because we walk a long way. We need a compass to show us where to go.



Unit 11

"Telegraph machine"

The first way of sending messages was the telegraph machine.

Messages sent by a telegraph machine were called telegrams. In telegrams, important information was written and read quickly. They were written in Morse Code.

"Parts of a computer"

Computers are very important inventions. Mouse, printer and keyboard are parts of a computer. Central processing unit (CPU) is the brain of the computer. It makes the computer follow instructions.

"Transportation"

There are many kinds of transportation. Horse and cart is an old-fashioned type of transportation. Airplanes and trains are forms of transportation for long journeys. High-speed train is a modern type of transportation.

"Pros of transportation"

Transportation is very important. It helps us move from one place to another. It has a lot of pros. Bikes don't cause pollution and they are cheap. Buses have lots of room for our bags. Buses are also comfortable. We can see the country when we're traveling by car. And we can travel at the time that suits us.

"Pros and cons of transportation"

I go to school by bus because it is cheap. My father goes to work by train. Trains are cheap and you can sleep on the train. Trains could be expensive.



Unit 12

"Our school newspaper"

Boys and girls in my school helped to make our school newspaper.

There is news about our school and community in it. There is an interview with our headteacher in it. My friend Noha made a cartoon for the back page. Our school newspaper looks really interesting.

"Steps to make a newspaper"

Journalists, editors, and layout specialists have to work very quickly to get the newspaper ready. When the files are ready, they are sent to the printing press. The newspapers are packed overnight. They are sent to shops all over the country for people to buy.

"Radio news"

We can listen to the news on the radio when we are in the car or at home. The radio presenters explain everything very clearly. Sometimes people can phone in and ask questions or say what they think in a radio program. It's very interesting.

"Sources of news"

We can get news from different sources. Newspapers, TV, radio, and social media are sources of news. My father likes buying a newspaper every day to read the main news stories. My mother likes listening to news on the radio.

"News on social media"

There are many sources to know news. I read the news on my phone. It is updated very quickly, and you can find out what different people think about a news story. It's useful to know where story comes from.



Listening Texts

Sample Tests on Units

Listen and write the missing sounds.

• Sample Test 1 on Unit 7

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. new | 2. flute |
| 3. glue | 4. jewel |

• Sample Test 2 on Unit 8

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. sea creature | 2. measure |
| 3. adventure | 4. sculpture |

• Sample Test 3 on Unit 9

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. flower | 2. where |
| 3. write | 4. plane |

• Sample Test 4 on Unit 10

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. change | 2. giraffe |
| 3. energy | 4. bandage |

• Sample Test 5 on Unit 11

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. draw | 2. short |
| 3. pause | 4. yawn |

• Sample Test 6 on Unit 12

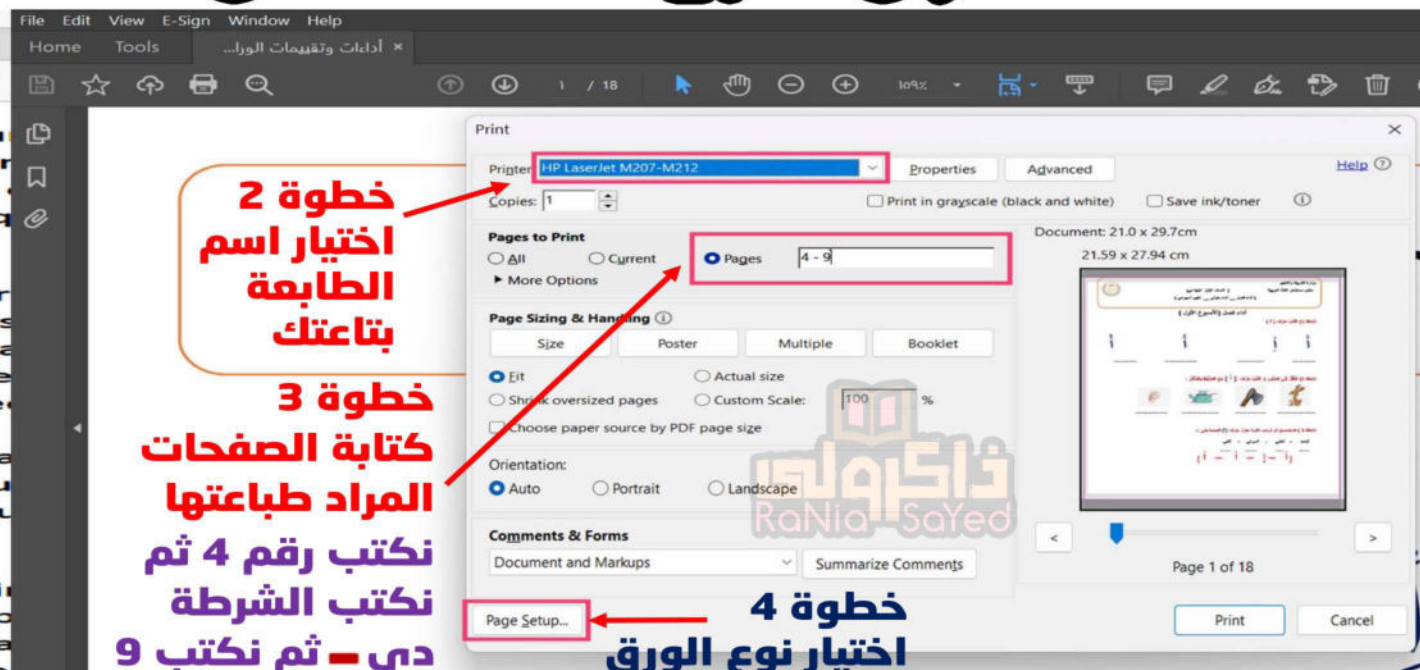
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. tunnel | 2. vehicle |
| 3. musical | 4. article |

كيفية طباعة صفحات معينة من ملف معين

مثلا ازاي نطبع الصفحات من صفحة 4 الى صفحة 9



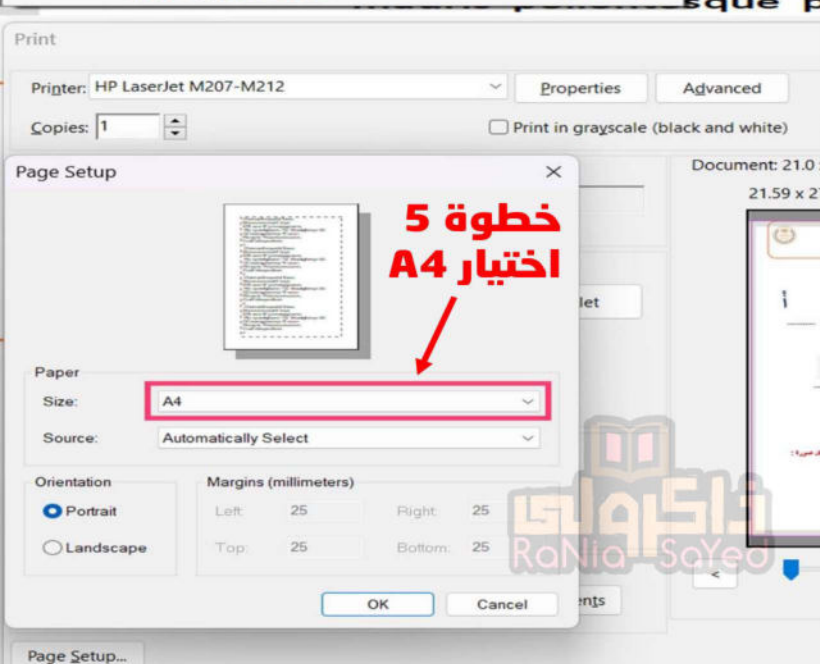
خطوة 1



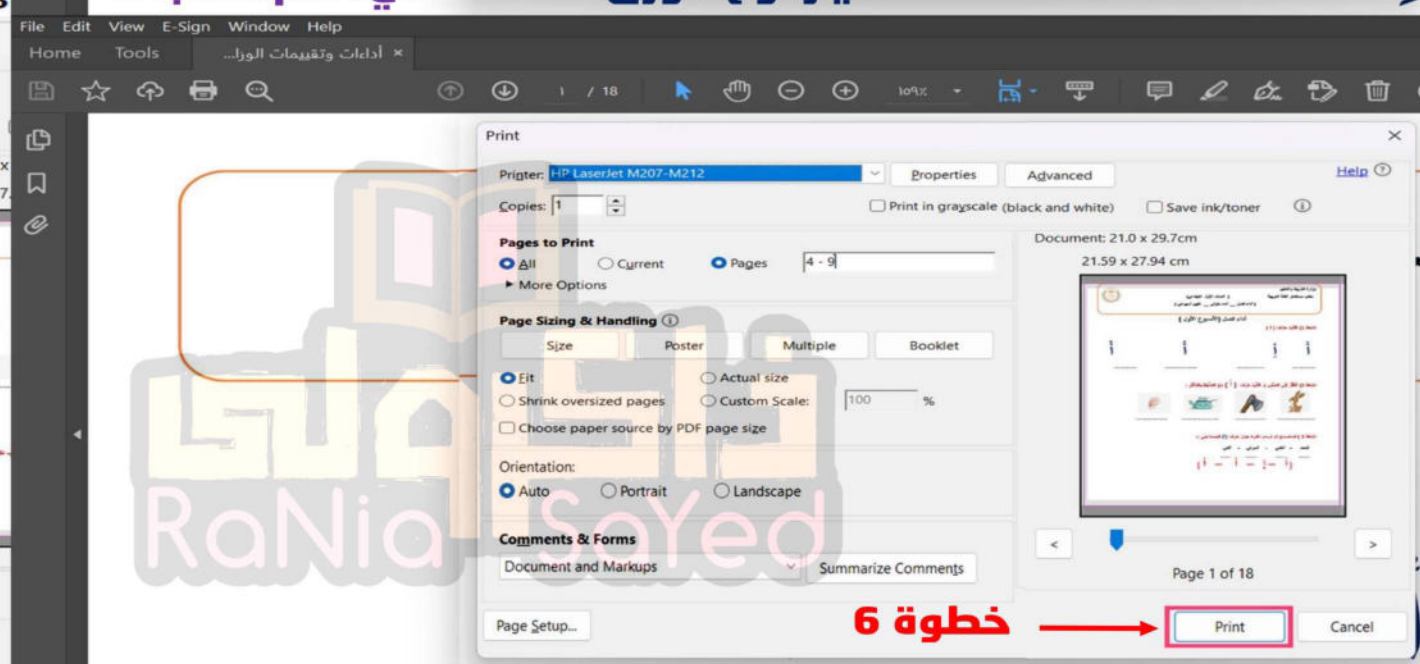
خطوة 2
اختيار اسم
الطابعة
بتاعتك

خطوة 3
كتابة الصفحات
المراد طباعتها
نكتب رقم 4 ثم
نكتب الشرطة
دي - ثم نكتب 9

خطوة 4
اختيار نوع الورق



خطوة 5
اختيار A4



خطوة 6

حمل الآن

مجاناً وحصرياً

المراجعة رقم (2)

الترم الثاني





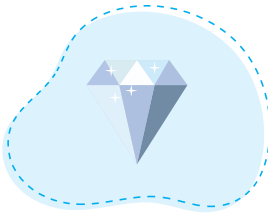
Final Revision on Unit 7

هدية كتاب **Step Ahead** لطلاب الصف الثالث بالإجابات النموذجية

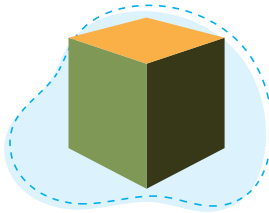
المراجعة النهائية على (Units 7-8-9-10-11)

Unit (7)

1 Listen and write the missing sounds:



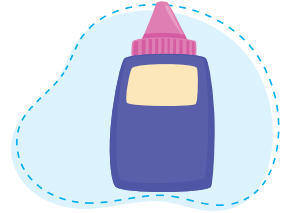
j _ _ el



c _ b _



tr _ _



gl _ _

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

fur - inherit - litter - traits - parents

The litter of newborn rabbits always looks very nice. They look very different from their ①! But soon their eyes open and their ② grow. As they get older, the rabbits in a litter look similar to each other, but not identical. The offspring ③ some traits from their mother and some ④ from their father.

3 Choose the correct answer:

1. Look! She (**are wearing** - is wearing - wears) a pretty dress.
2. We (**playing** - play - plays) football every weekend.
3. He (**isn't** - don't - doesn't) watch TV in the morning.
4. Does she (**make** - makes - making) many friends?
5. They (**play** - played - have played) football after school yesterday.

6. We (**don't** - **didn't** - **aren't**) play computer games last night.
7. We (**have used** - **uses** - **is using**) computers for a long time.
8. (**Has** - **Have** - **Did**) she cleaned her room?
9. Did he (**visit** - **visits** - **visited**) his friend last night?
10. He used to (**wears** - **wore** - **wear**) T-shirts. Now, he wears suits.

4 Read, order, and write:

1. play - used - to - **I** - the - flute.
▶
2. last - week - did - **What** - you - do?
▶ ?
3. Younis - **Does** - curly - hair - have?
▶ ?
4. don't - have - rabbits - **Newborn** - any - fur.
▶
5. organisms - living - are - **Plants**.
▶

5 Read the following text and answer the questions:

Having long ears is a key characteristic of a rabbit. Rabbits have lots of **predators** — bigger animals that hunt and eat them. The long ears help rabbits to hear well. Their ears can move, so the rabbit knows where a sound is coming from. The long ears also help the rabbit stay cool in hot weather, or keep warm in cold weather. So, long ears are very important for a rabbit's survival. Over time, rabbits with longer ears become safer and healthier. They could live for longer and have more litter. They pass this trait to their offspring, and rabbits adapt to have long ears.

A Choose the correct answer:

1. Having long (legs - ears - noses) is a key characteristic of a rabbit.
2. Rabbits have lots of (predators - friends - cousins).

B Answer these questions:

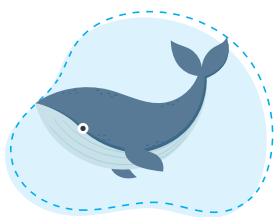
3. How can the long ears help rabbits to hear well?
◆
4. What do rabbits pass to their offspring?
◆
5. What does the underlined word "predators" mean?
◆
6. What happens to rabbits with longer ears over time?
◆



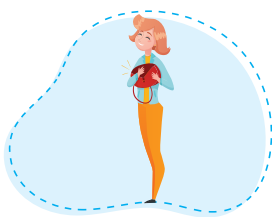
Final Revision on Unit 8

Unit (8)

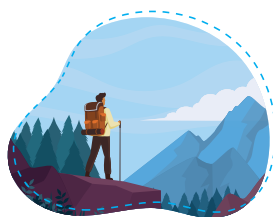
1 Listen and write the missing sounds:



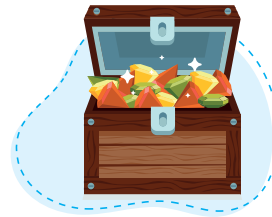
sea crea _ _ _ _



plea _ _ _ _



adven _ _ _ _



trea _ _ _ _

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

Sphinx - ancient - temples - Egyptians - statues

The ancient Egyptians made huge sculptures. They built amazing
① _____. The ② _____ of Ramses II at Abu Simbel are
nearly 20 meters tall. The Great ③ _____ of Giza is nearly 73
meters long! The ④ _____ Egyptians made small sculptures and
artifacts, too. They used gold, wood and colored glass.

3 Choose the correct answer:

1. There (am - is - are) some books in the bag.
2. There (am - is - are) some cheese in the fridge.
3. How (many - old - much) cloth is there?
4. How (many - much - tall) temples are there?
5. There isn't (some - any - a) water.
6. There are (some - an - any) statues.

7. (Am - Is - Are) there models in the museum?

8. (Am - Is - Are) there clay in the art room?

4 Read, order, and write:

1. images - very - The - interesting - are.

▶

2. some - like - you - Would - water?

▶ ?

3. shading - do - you - do - How?

▶ ?

4. museum - Today - at - the - are - we.

▶

5 Write a paragraph of about (20 words) using guiding elements:

“A trip to the museum”

Ideas to help you:

last month - bus - teacher

.....

.....

.....

.....





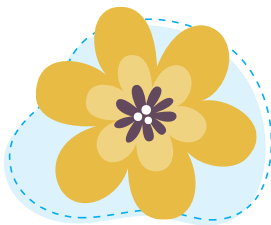
Final Revision on Unit 9

Unit (9)

1 Listen and write the missing sounds:



fl _ _ r



fl _ _ er



s _ _



s _ _

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

be - must - eat - mustn't - time

There are some school rules that you must follow. You must arrive on ① for your lessons. You mustn't run in the corridors. You ② use your phone in class. You must ③ kind to your classmates. You mustn't eat or drink during lessons. You ④ respect your teachers.

3 Choose the correct answer:

1. You get better if you (**will have** - has - have) some rest.
2. You (**must** - isn't - mustn't) forget your book at home.
3. You (**must** - mustn't - doesn't) keep your room clean.
4. Plants die if you (**water** - waters - don't water) them.
5. He must (**does** - do - did) his homework.

6. If you (eat - don't eat - doesn't eat) healthy food, you get better.
7. You mustn't (plays - don't play - play) football in the hospital.
8. You (doesn't - isn't - must) listen to your teacher.

4 Read, order, and write:

1. run - mustn't - You - the - corridors - in.
▶
2. respect - must - You - teachers - your.
▶
3. masks - face - wear - Doctors - nurses - and.
▶
4. sick - are - you - when - happens - What?
▶ ?

5 Write a paragraph of about (20 words) using guiding elements:

"The doctor's job"

Ideas to help you:

important - save lives - hospital

.....

.....

.....

.....

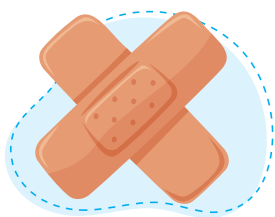




Final Revision on Unit 10

Unit (10)

1 Listen and write the missing sounds:



banda _ e



ener _ y



villa _ e



dan _ er

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

nails - swallow - digestive - stomach - attracts

Are magnets useful in farming? We know that cows eat grass, but sometimes they can eat bits of metal that are on the ground in fields, such as ① or bits of wire. Farmers give cows a magnet to ② The magnet stays inside the cow's stomach and ③ all the metal. This stops the metal from damaging the cow's ④ system.

3 Choose the correct answer:

1. Mom (**would** - will - is) be happy if we help her.
2. If he (**has** - doesn't have - have) enough money, he will buy a new bike.
3. If Grandma (**will visit** - visits - visited) us on Friday, we will make her a cake.
4. (**Will** - Does - Is) he get ill if he doesn't eat fruit and vegetables?
5. He'll be tired if he (**won't** - doesn't - didn't) go to bed early.

6. Will Heba (**stay** - **stays** - **doesn't stay**) at home if it's warm and sunny?
7. Will the water be cold if we (**putting** - **puts** - **put**) it in the fridge?
8. If we use a compass, (**does** - **did** - **will**) we get lost?

4 Read, order, and write:

1. slow - down - can - **Friction** - objects.

▶

2. making - adventures - love - **I**.

▶

3. a - need - **We** - will - compass.

▶

4. magnets - in - useful - hospitals - **Are**?

▶ ?



Final Revision on Unit 11

Unit (11)

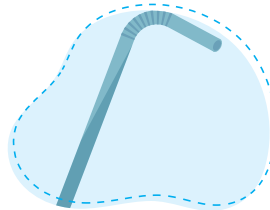
1 Listen and write the missing sounds:



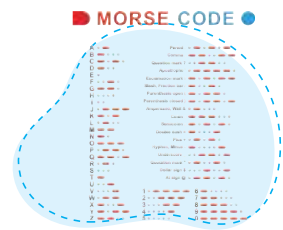
__ dio message



dr __



str __



M __ se Code

2 Read and complete the text with the words from the box:

bike - subway - ferry - journey - transportation

There are a lot of transportation types. A ① is transportation on water. A taxi is good ② in a city. A train is good transportation for a long ③ A ④ is good transportation for carrying a lot of people.

3 Choose the correct answer:

- The code (**is invented** - **were invented** - **was invented**) by Morse.
- Glass (**is made** - **are made** - **makes**) from sand.
- Arabic (**speaks** - **spoken** - **is spoken**) in Egypt.
- Fish (**find** - **finding** - **are found**) in water.
- The pictures (**took** - **were taken** - **was taken**) by the art teacher.

6. The first email (**sent** - **is sent** - **was sent**) in 1971.
7. The photos are (**upload** - **uploads** - **uploaded**) onto a website.
8. Tablets (**is** - **are** - **was**) used in some school lessons.

4 Read, order, and write:

1. comfortable - are - the - most - **Planes**.

▶

2. telephone - **The** - was - in - 1876 - invented.

▶

3. make - **I'll** - message - an - audio.

▶

4. travel - wants - to - **Sara's dad** - quickly.

▶



Final Revision on The Reader

Nesma's Invention

1 Read and match:

'A'	'B'
1. Nesma was reading	a) inventing things.
2. There was a competition	b) talking about the inventions.
3. The girls were busy	c) the school newsletter.
4. Nesma loved	d) for the best invention.

2 Read and match:

'A'	'B'
1. Nesma wanted to be	a) what to make.
2. Nesma didn't know	b) at her grandma's drawings.
3. Nesma couldn't	c) an idea about magnets.
4. Nesma looked	d) an inventor.
5. Nesma had	e) her mom to help her find things.
6. Nesma asked	f) get her ideas right.

3 Read and match:

1. Nesma read about the competition on the school website. ()
2. Nesma showed her ideas to her dad. ()
3. Nesma's dad showed her a box of his drawings and plans. ()
4. Nesma thought that magnets could make the car stay on the track. ()

4 Read and match:

1. Nesma looked at books and websites for ideas. ()
2. Nesma showed her mom the papers and drawings. ()
3. Nesma's dad was carrying a new box. ()
4. The old box belongs to Nesma's grandma. ()
5. Grandma used to be a doctor. ()
6. Rescue workers could travel in dangerous places to help people. ()
7. Nesma didn't show Laila her plans. ()

Unit (7)

1 Listen and write the missing sounds:

- 1) jewel 2) cube
3) true 4) glue

2 Read and complete the text:

- 1) parents 2) fur 3) inherit 4) traits

3 Choose the correct answer:

- 1) is wearing 2) play 3) doesn't
4) make 5) played 6) didn't
7) have used 8) Has 9) visit 10) wear

4 Read, order and write:

- 1) I used to play the flute
2) What did you do last week?
3) Does Younis have curly hair?
4) Newborn rabbits don't have any fur.
5) Plants are living organisms.

5 Read the following text and answer:

- 1) ears 2) predators
3) Their ears can move.
4) Having long ears.
5) Animals that can eat rabbits.
6) They become safer and healthier.

Unit (8)

1 Listen and write the missing sound:

- 1) creature 2) pleasure
3) adventure 4) treasure

2 Read and complete the text:

- 1) statues 2) temple
3) sphinx 4) ancient

3 Choose the correct answer:

- 1) are 2) is 3) much 4) many 5) any
6) some 7) Are 8) is

4 Read, order and write:

- 1) The images are very interesting
2) Would you like some water?
3) How do you do shading?
4) Today, we are at the museum.

5 Write a paragraph of (20) words:

A trip to the museum

Last month, I and my friends visited the Egyptian museum in Cairo. We went by bus. We went with our teacher. It was very interesting.

Unit (9)

1 Listen and write the missing sounds:

- 1) flowr 2) flower 3) sun 4) see

2 Read and complete the text:

- 1) time 2) mustn't 3) be 4) must

3 Choose the correct answer:

- 1) have 2) mustn't 3) must
4) don't water 5) do 6) eat
7) play 8) must

4 Read, order and write:

- 1) You mustn't run in the corridors
2) You must respect your teachers.
3) Doctors and nurses wear face masks.
4) What happens when you are sick.

5 Write a paragraph of (20) words:

The doctor's job

The doctor's job is very important. He works at the hospital. We go to the doctor when we are ill. He saves our lives.

Unit (10)

1 Listen and write the missing sound:

- 1) bandage 2) energy
3) village 4) danger

2 Read and choose the correct answer:

- 1) nails 2) swallow 3) attracts
4) stomach

3 Choose the correct answer:

- 1) will 2) has 3) visits
4) will 5) doesn't 6) stay 7) put 8) will

4 Read, order and write:

- 1) Friction can slow down objects.
- 2) I love making adventures.
- 3) We will need a compass.
- 4) Are magnets useful in hospitals.

Unit (11)

1 Listen and write the sounds:

- 1) audio message 2) draw
- 3) straw 4) Morse code

2 Read and complete the text:

- 1) ferry 2) transportation
- 3) journey 4) subway

3 Choose the correct answer:

- 1) was invented 2) is made 3) is spoken 4) are found 5) were taken 6) was sent 7) uploaded 8) are

4 Read, order and write:

- 1) Planes are the most comfortable.
- 2) The telephone was invented in 1876.
- 3) I will make an audio message.
- 4) Sara's dad wants to travel quickly.

the Reader

1 Read and match:

- 1) c 2) d
- 3) b 4) a

2 Read and match:

- 1) d 2) a 3) f 4) b 5) c 6) e

3 Read and match:

- 1) True 2) true 3) False 4) True

4 Read and match

- 1) True 2) False 3) False
- 4) True 5) False 6) True 7) False

حمل الآن

مجاناً وحصرياً

المراجعة رقم (3)

الترم الثاني



Unit 7 Where are the family?

Key Vocabulary

teenager	مراهق	different	مختلف	non-identical	غير متطابق
tower	برج	litter	قطيع / مجموعة من الصغار	triplets	توائم ثلاثية
cousin	ابن/ابنة عم - ابن/ابنة خال	offspring	نسل	quadruplets	توائم رباعية
nephew	ابن الأخ/الأخت	inherit	يرث	similar	مشابه
adult	بالغ	traits	صفات	adapt to	يتأقلم مع
toddler	طفل صغير (يجبو)	species	نوع	predators	مفترسات
siblings	أشقاء / إخوة	survival	بقاء	pollen grains	حبوب اللقاح
identical	متطابق	characteristics	خصائص		

Exercises on vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answers:

- Father and mother are
a- aunts b- uncles c- parents
- He is 16 years old. He is a
a- baby b- teenager c- toddler
- Tarek is my
a- father b- sister c- mother
- Twins are who are born at the same time.
a- boys b- girls c- siblings
- Identical means that they are exactly the
a- different b- same c- opposite
- To means to change to suit your environment.
a- change b- share c- adapt
- A is a key characteristic that an organism has.
a- letter b- street c- trait
- To means to get characteristics from your parents.
a- adapt b- inherit c- change
- A is a baby animal that has just been born.
a- toddler b- child c- newborn
- are special traits.
a- Characteristics b- Organisms c- Animals
- Most plants are plants.
a- flowering b- lowering c- coming
- Seeds can grow into a new
a- leaf b- plant c- way
- Bulbs grow under the
a- air b- ground c- pool
- To means to have offspring.
a- produce b- introduce c- reproduce
- My mother's sister is my
a- uncle b- aunt c- mom

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box: (2 Marks)

(bulbs – themselves – ground – own – alone)

Some plants reproduce on their (1) by producing an identical copy of (2) These plants can produce (3) These bulbs grow under the (4)

3) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(same – traits – plant – stem – planet)

Plants are very important. We (1) them for food. The offspring plant only inherits (2) from one parent plant, and it will have the (3) characteristics in leaf shape and (4) structure as the parent plant.

4) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- reproduce – Some – plants – their own – on.

2- learning – The – child – is – to read.

3- These – bulbs – plants – can – produce.

4- rabbits – This – a litter of – is – newborn.

5- visited – last – the – My family – zoo – week.

6- similar – twins – Non – identical – can be.

7- Twins – same – are born – at the – time.

8- ground – grow – the – Bulbs – under.

9- very – They – different from – parents – their – look.

10- like – very much – planting – I – trees.

Language focus

Present continuous tense

نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحدث أثناء الكلام.

I	→	am	} → + (verb + ing).
He, She, It, Singular	→	is	
We, You, They, Plural	→	are	

- Keywords:

(now - Look! - Listen! - at the moment)

e.g.

- They **are eating** now.

- He is **playing football** at the moment.

- Are they playing tennis now? - No, they aren't.

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- We an email now.

a- write

b- writing

c- are writing

2- She tea at the moment.

a- is drinking

b- drink

c- drinking

3- Ahmed is TV.

a- watches

b- is watching

c- watching

4- you wearing a school uniform?

a- Are

b- Do

c- Have

5- My uncle is in Cairo now.

a- working

b- works

c- worked

6- At the moment, Ali football in the club.

a- playing

b- is playing

c- played

7- They to school at the moment.

a- running

b- are running

c- runs

8- Ali playing football now?

a- Has

b- Is

c- Are

9- She isn't at the hospital today.

a- work

b- working

c- works

10- What doing at the moment?

a- are you

b- you are

c- will you

Present simple المضارع البسيط

يعبر عن العادات والحقائق.

Form:

(inf. المصدر + s/es/ies) → (he - she - it - singular noun اسم مفرد)

(inf. المصدر) → (I - you - we - they - plural noun اسم جمع)

Keywords: (every كل - usually عادةً - often غالباً - sometimes أحياناً - always دائماً - never أبداً)

Negative : don't / doesn't + inf.

Questions: Do / Does + subject + inf. + ?

e.g.

- I **go** to school by bus every day.

- The **sun rises** in the east.

- She **studies** her lessons hard.

- He **likes** English very much.

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- I usually football with my friends.

a- play

b- plays

c- played

2- She to music every day.

a- listen

b- listens

c- listened

3- My mum never football matches on TV.

a- watching

b- watch

c- watches

4- My uncle always in Cairo.

a- live

b- lives

c- lived

5- Every day we our breakfast at 7.00.

a- has

b- having

c- have

6- you always listen to music on your mobile?

a- Are

b- Have

c- Do

7- My sister to the club every Friday.

a- going

b- goes

c- go

8- Do you football matches on TV?

a- watched

b- watching

c- watch

9- Mohamed like sports.

a- doesn't

b- don't

c- isn't

10- Sarah hard every day.

a- train

b- trains

c- trained

The past simple زمن الماضي البسيط

- Usage الإستخدام

- She **lived** in Giza two years ago.

يعبر عن أحداث وقعت في الماضي وإنتهت

- Form التكوين

- It **took** us two hours to go to Alexandria.

يتكون من التصريف الثاني للفعل

- Key words الكلمات الدالة

(Yesterday أمس / Last الماضي / In + سنة / ago منذ فترة مضت / Once مره ذات

This morning هذا الصباح / In the past في الماضي)

- Question السؤال

Did + subject + inf. + ?

- Negative النفي

Subject + didn't + inf.

Used to + inf.

اعتاد ان : تعبر عن عادة في الماضي و انتهت. وتعامل معاملة الماضي البسيط في النفي والسؤال.

- When I was young, I **used to ride** a bike.

- When he was young, he **used to have** black hair. Now, he doesn't.

- We **used to go** to the beach when we lived in Alexandria.

النفي:

Didn't use to + infinitive

- When she was young she **didn't use to** play tennis. Now, she does.

- In the past, people didn't **use to use** energy-saving light bulbs.

- I **didn't use to have** a car, but now I have one.

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- When I was at school, I my friends.

a- met

b- meet

c- meets

2- She chocolate milk when she was a girl.

a- like

b- likes

c- liked

3- It always when we lived in England.

a- rained

b- raining

c- rains

4- They friends a long time ago.

a- are

b- were

c- am

5- I to Aswan last winter.

a- go

b- goes

c- went

6- Football our favorite game when we were young.

a- is

b- was

c- are

7- It so sunny yesterday.

a- was

b- had

c- has

8- She to go to the beach yesterday.

a- wanted

b- want

c- wanting

9- I didn't homework last night.

a- do

b- did

c- does

10- What did you for lunch yesterday?

a- had

b- has

c- have

Present perfect tense زمن المضارع التام

Have/has + past participle

Key words:

(already - ever - for - yet - since - recently - never - just)

e.g.

- I **have already eaten** lunch.
- She **has done** her homework.
- Have **you ever been** abroad?
- Amr **has studied** English for ten years.
- Nada **hasn't tidied** her room yet.
- Mohamed **has lived** in Giza since 2000.

Since + past simple / the start of an action

for + duration of an action

e.g.

- Heba **has started** her new job since 2021.
- I **haven't eaten** fish since I was in Alexandria.
- They **have watched** the match for two hours.

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- He to Canada. He isn't in Egypt.

a- has been

b- has had

c- has gone

2- She has lived in Aswan 14 years.

a- for

b- since

c- already

3- Amr hasn't homework yet.

a- finish

b- finishes

c- finished

4- Nada hasn't visited me 2017.

a- since

b- for

c- yet

2) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

"Plants"

Guiding words: (produce – bulbs – the ground)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

"My mother"

Guiding words: (doctor – hospital – by car)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Test on unit 7

1) Listen and write the missing sounds: (6 Marks)

advent _ _ _

treas _ _ _

fl _ _ r

j _ ne

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box: (2 Marks)

(grow – play – parents – eyes – rabbits)

This is a litter of newborn (1) They look very different from their

(2) But soon their (3) will open and their fur will (4)

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions: (9 Marks)

This is a litter of newborn rabbits. They look very different from their parents. But soon their eyes will open and their fur will grow. As they get older, the rabbits in a litter will look similar to each other, but not identical. The offspring have inherited some traits from their mother and some traits from their father.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- The rabbits in a litter will look to each other.

a- small

b- big

c- similar

2- The offspring have inherited some

a- kinds

b- rabbits

c- traits

B) Answer the following questions:

3- How do the newborn rabbits look?

.....

4- What will happen to the fur of the newborn rabbits as they get older?

.....

5- What happens when newborn rabbits get older?

.....

6- Do you like rabbits?

.....

4- A- Read and match - The Reader: (2 Marks)

- 1- Nesma read the grandma's note a- dangerous places.
2- Rescue workers could travel in b- under the picture.
-
-

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- At first, the car wasn't fast enough. ()
2- Nesma read about the competition on the school website. ()

5) Choose the correct answers: (2 Marks)

- 1- Sami French at school now.
a- learnsb- learningc- is learning
- 2- Mohamed in a lovely flat last year.
a- liveb- livingc- lived
- 3- Eman has her bike.
a- repairingb- repairedc- repairs
- 4- What Manal make for her uncle?
a- dob- doesc- is

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences: (2 Marks)

- 1- lots – They – of – play – games.
-

- 2- can – and – walk – jump – Ahmed.
-

7) Write a paragraph of about 3-4 sentences using guiding elements: (7 Marks)

"My family"

Guiding words: (Big family – parents – uncle and aunt)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 8 At the museum

Key Vocabulary

museum	متحف	afterlife	حياة بعد الموت - الآخرة	necklace	قلادة / عُنُقْد
jewelry	مجوهرات	model	نموذج	bracelet	سوار / غويشة
tools	أدوات	tombs	مقابر أثرية	sculpture	تمثال منحوت
artifacts	آثار (قطع أثرية)	archaeologists	علماء الآثار	shading	تظليل
clay	طين / طمي	gold	ذهب	realistic	واقعي
portrait	بورتريه (صورة للوجه)	three-dimensional = 3D	ثلاثي الأبعاد		

Exercises on vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answers:

- I saw some at the museum.
a- cities b- streets c- artifacts
- The looked like a person.
a- people b- sculpture c- jewelry
- The artifact was made of
a- day b- clay c- jewelry
- She is wearing a gold
a- portrait b- sculpture c- bracelet
- He has a nice of his father.
a- necklace b- tool c- portrait
- Teachers give students of good behavior.
a- models b- things c- statues
- You can follow to see what interests you on the websites.
a- books b- streets c- links
- We should learn from the of others.
a- makes b- mistakes c- cakes
- We can learn more about our
a- measure b- pleasure c- culture
- A is a place to put people who have died.
a- statue b- model c- tomb
- is an expensive metal.
a- Water b- Gold c- Plant
- A/An studies artifacts.
a- archaeologist b- doctor c- farmer
- means what happens after death.
a- Afterlife b- Life c- Live
- Ancient Egyptian art is all around the world.
a- careful b- tidy c- famous
- Rub the pencil lines so they together.
a- take b- come c- mix

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box: (2 Marks)

(seeing – sculptures – thousands – village – world)

Ancient Egyptians art is famous all around the (1) Today, we can see paintings, (2) and jewelry in the museums. There are also other artifacts from (3) of years ago. Tourists like (4) them.

3) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(museums – stars – statues – survived – world)

Tourists from all over the (1) come to Egypt. They visit the (2) They also can see many (3) and paintings in ancient temples. Because Egypt is a very dry country, the paintings and statues have (4) for a long time.

4) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- Egyptians – **Ancient** – art – famous – is – for.

.....

2- all around – is – **It** – famous – the world.

.....

3- paintings – **There** – are – and – statues.

.....

4- saw – **She** – many – yesterday – statues.

.....

5- and – **We** – can see – paintings – sculptures.

.....

6- **The** – seen – have – students – artifacts.

.....

7- jewelry – **I** – and – saw – other artifacts.

.....

8- famous – **Egypt** – is a very – country.

.....

9- old – are – **The paintings** – sculptures – and – the.

.....

10- have – ancient – seen – statues – **I**.

.....

Language focus

much – many

- **much**

كثيرا - تستخدم مع الاسماء التي لا تعد

- **many**

كثيرا - تستخدم مع الاسماء التي تعد

How many + اسم جمع

كم للعدد

How much + اسم لا يعد

كم للكمية

How much + is/are

كم للثمن

- e.g. - How many **pens** have you got?
 - How much **water** have you got?
 - How much **is** the car?
 - How much **are** toys?

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- How money do you have in your wallet?

a- much

b- many

c- few

2- How apples are in the basket?

a- much

b- many

c- little

3- I don't have time to finish the task.

a- much

b- many

c- a lot

4- There are books on the shelf.

a- much

b- many

c- any

5- He drank too water after exercise.

a- much

b- many

c- few

6- How friends do you have at school?

a- much

b- many

c- few

7- There is sugar in my coffee.

a- a lot

b- many

c- much

8- How chairs are in the room?

a- much

b- many

c- less

9- She doesn't have homework today.

a- much

b- many

c- a few

10- I don't know about this movie.

a- few

b- many

c- much

11- How cookies did you eat?

a- much

b- many

c- few

12- There is noise in the street.

a- much

b- many

c- a few

13- We have too books to read.

a- much

b- many

c- little

14- She has pencils in her bag.

a- much

b- a lot

c- many

15- There's too salt in this soup.

a- much

b- many

c- few

2) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“Ancient Egyptians art”

Guiding words: (famous – the world – paintings)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“Ancient Egypt”

Guiding words: (Temples – statues – artifacts)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Test on unit 8

1) Listen and write the missing sounds: (6 Marks)

fl _ te

J _ ne

s _ _

h _ re

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box: (2 Marks)

(artifacts – jewelry – see – week – weak)

We will visit the Egyptian Museum next (1) There are lots of things to (2) We will visit a room with lots of (3) first. After the jewelry, we'll see some tools and clay (4)

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

Today we're at the museum. There are lots of things to see. We will visit a room with lots of jewelry first. After the jewelry, we'll see some tools and clay artifacts. We have pens and pencils to draw some of the things we see. It's very interesting.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- They will visit a room with lots of

a- people

b- toys

c- jewelry

2- They will see some tools and clay

a- plants

b- pencils

c- artifacts

B) Answer the following questions:

3- Why do they have pens and pencils?

.....

4- What will they draw?

.....

5- Where are they today?

.....

6- Have you ever visited the Egyptian Museum?

.....

4- A- Read and match - The Reader: (2 Marks)

- 1- There was a drawing of wheel a- that used a compass to navigate.
2- There were plans for a vehicle b- that made electricity.
-
-

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- Nesma was learning about magnets. ()
2- Rescue workers help people. ()

5) Choose the correct answers: (2 Marks)

- 1- He eats chocolate every day.
a- much b- many c- few
- 2- We don't have bread left.
a- much b- many c- few
- 3- I saw birds in the park today.
a- much b- any c- many
- 4- I don't like to spend time on the phone.
a- much b- many c- few

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences: (2 Marks)

- 1- pictures – We – pencils – have – to draw.
-

- 2- will – things – We – see – interesting.
-

7) Write a paragraph of about 3-4 sentences using guiding elements: (7 Marks)

“A visit to the museum”

Guiding words: (Week – Cairo – artifacts)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 9 At the hospital

Key Vocabulary

injury	إصابة	scan	فحص	treat	يعالج
X-ray	أشعة سينية (أكس)	surgery	جراحة	sore	مؤلّم
cast	جبيرة	bandage	ضمادة	disease	مرض
treatment	علاج	stethoscope	سماعة الطبيب	crutches	عكازات
infection	عدوى	syringe	حقنة	wheelchair	كرسي متحرك
accident	حادث	blood pressure	ضغط الدم	face mask	قناع وجه

Exercises on vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answers:

- Ali hurt his
a- elbow b- ray c- worry
- He his bike in the park.
a- fell off b- felt c- hurt
- If you break your arm, you wear a
a- cost b- cast c- cut
- She went to hospital for
a- treatment b- holiday c- fun
- Noha had a car yesterday.
a- infection b- scan c- accident
- They used honey to treat
a- accidents b- infections c- hospitals
- They could fix bones.
a- bought b- brought c- broken
- Ahmed had a so he didn't hurt his head.
a- hand b- helmet c- basket
- Infections make people
a- healthy b- better c- ill
- Doctors decide on the best way to patients.
a- try b- treat c- take
- A happens when bacteria enter your body.
a- accident b- medicine c- disease
- make people ill.
a- medicines b- hospitals c- viruses
- I took some and I got better.
a- virus b- sick c- medicine
- The patient had a yesterday.
a- surgeon b- surgery c- hospital
- Doctors and nurses sometimes wear face
a- masks b- clothes c- shirts

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box: (2 Marks)

(past – people – important – Egypt – bad)

Doctors and surgeons are very (1) They used medicines in the (2) Doctors in ancient (3) could do operations to help (4) get better after injuries.

3) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(herbs – doctors – teachers – infections – bones)

In ancient Egypt, surgeons and (1) were very clever. They could fix broken (2) and injuries to the skin. They used (3) to treat some diseases. They also used honey to treat (4) and skin problems.

4) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- infections – They – used – to treat – honey.

2- the accident – hospital – They – went to – after.

3- medicines – They – in the past – used.

4- people – Viruses – ill – make.

5- month – Mona – had – last – an accident.

6- could – do – Doctors – operations.

7- can – patients – Doctors – treat.

8- broken – bones – They – fix – could.

9- help – people – Doctors – get better.

10- medicine – took – night – I – last.

Language focus

If zero conditional sentences

If + present simple, present simple

- تعبر عن الحقائق والعادات والأوامر والنصائح

e.g.: - If you **heat** metal, it **expands**.

1) Choose the correct answers:

- 1- If you heat water to 100°C, it
a- boil **b- boiled** **c- boils**
- 2- If you mix red and blue, you purple.
a- gets **b- get** **c- got**
- 3- If you drop an ice cube in warm water, it
a- melts **b- melt** **c- melted**
- 4- If you add sugar to tea, it sweet.
a- taste **b- tasted** **c- tastes**
- 5- If it rains, the ground wet.
a- get **b- gets** **c- got**
- 6- If you turn off the light, the room dark.
a- gets **b- get** **c- got**
- 7- If you you a flame, it burns you
a- touches **b- touched** **c- touch**
- 8- If you put your hand in cold water, it cold.
a- feel **b- feels** **c- felt**
- 9- If you eat too much, you sick.
a- feel **b- feels** **c- felt**
- 10- If you mix yellow and blue, you green.
a- get **b- gets** **c- got**

11- If you press this button, the light on.

a- turn

b- turns

c- turned

12- If you put a pencil in water, it

a- float

b- floats

c- floated

13- If you water a plant, it

a- grows

b- grow

c- grew

14- If you leave ice in the sun, it

a- melt

b- melts

c- melted

15- If you freeze water, it to ice.

a- turns

b- turn

c- turned

2) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“A visit to a hospital”

Guiding words: (doctors – nurses – face masks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“Nurses”

Guiding words: (Hospital – look after – patients)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Test on unit 9

1) Listen and write the missing sounds: (6 Marks)

n _ _ _ sed ri _ ht fl _ _ er

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box: (2 Marks)

(disease – treatment – nurse – accident – holiday)

A hospital is a place where people can go for (1) Sometimes people have a (2) or infection that makes them ill. Sometimes they have an injury because of an (3) At the hospital, you will see a doctor or a (4)

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions: (9 Marks)

A hospital is a place where people can go for treatment. Sometimes people have a disease or infection that makes them ill. Sometimes they have an injury because of an accident. At the hospital, you will see a doctor or a nurse. They might ask questions to find out what is wrong with you.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- An infection makes people

a- healthy

b- happy

c- ill

2- You can see at the hospital.

a- doctors

b- dates

c- days

B) Answer the following questions:

3- What is a hospital?

.....

4- Why do people go to hospital?

.....

5- Why do people have an injury?

.....

6- Why do doctors ask questions?

.....

4- A- Read and match - The Reader: (2 Marks)

- 1- Nesma showed her dad **a-** ideas were very good.
2- Nesma didn't think her **b-** the papers and drawing.
-
-

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- Nesma found a drawing of a small toy ship. ()
2- The toy car was traveling upside down. ()

5) Choose the correct answers: (2 Marks)

- 1- If you yellow and red, you get orange.
a- mixes **b-** mixed **c-** mix
- 2- If you put sugar in your tea, it
a- dissolve **b-** dissolves **c-** dissolved
- 3- If you wash your hands, they clean.
a- becomes **b-** become **c-** became
- 4- If you exercise, you better.
a- felt **b-** feels **c-** feel

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences: (2 Marks)

- 1- you – **They** – might – ask – questions.
-

- 2- **What** – you – with – is – wrong?
-

7) Write a paragraph of about 3-4 sentences using guiding elements: (7 Marks)

“Doctors”

Guiding words: (Hospital – help – patients)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 10 We love adventure!

Key Vocabulary

adventure	مغامرة	metal	معدن	magnetic field	مجال مغناطيسي
compass	بوصلة	pull	سحب	needle	إبرة
attract	يجذب	friction	احتكاك	navigate	يبحر / يتنقل
poles	أقطاب	push	دفع	information	معلومات
repel	ينفر	nails	مسامير	swallow	يبتلع
magnet	مغناطيس	wire	سلك	metal	معدن

Exercises on vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answers:

- Can you make a pencil ?
a- ball b- basket c- balance
- Magnetism is a type of
a- face b- force c- fun
- Pushing , pulling and friction are forces.
a- contact b- fact c- act
- A is something that can make things move.
a- match b- game c- force
- Can you make a marble ?
a- roll b- ray c- read
- The can travel very quickly.
a- magnet b- system c- train
- The train is lifted off the
a- sea b- ground c- park
- A shows us where to go.
a- camp b- car c- compass
- A magnet is a piece of
a- wood b- metal c- meat
- A compass helps us to find our way in the
a- air b- food c- desert
- A map always has an
a- art b- egg c- arrow
- A compass has a magnetic
a- hand b- head c- needle
- You can a cart when you go to the store.
a- put b- play c- push
- We experiments in the lab.
a- do b- come c- make
- Magnets are used to information in computers.
a- store b- buy c- sell

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box: (2 Marks)

(ships – camels – needle – pole – north)

A compass can show you which direction is **(1)** It has a magnetic **(2)** which will point to the magnetic North **(3)** A compass can help **(4)**

3) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(forces – happen – move – touch – faces)

A force is something that can make things **(1)** Pushing, pulling and friction are contact **(2)** The two objects have to **(3)** each other for the movement to **(4)**

4) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- force – Magnetism – a type of – is.

.....

2- A compass – where – shows – us – to go.

.....

3- is – metal – A magnet – a piece of.

.....

4- is – contact – Pushing – force – a.

.....

5- move – A force – can – things – make.

.....

6- arrow – A – has – map – always – an.

.....

7- make – I – balance – a pencil – can.

.....

8- useful – Using – very – a compass – is.

.....

9- helps – desert – A compass – us – in the.

.....

10- shows – north – the – It – direction of.

.....

If (1) conditional sentences

If + present simple, future simple

- If you **run** fast, you **will win** the ran.

تعبّر عن الاحداث المتوقعة وقابلة للتحقق

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- If it rains tomorrow, we stay inside.

a- will

b- would

c- is

2- If you eat all your vegetables, you have dessert.

a- would

b- will

c- are

3- If she finishes her homework, she play outside.

a- will

b- would

c- might

4- If I see John, I tell him about the party.

a- might

b- will

c- would

5- If we leave now, we catch the bus.

a- will

b- could

c- would

6- If they study hard, they pass the exam.

a- could

b- would

c- will

7- If you don't hurry, you miss the train.

a- will

b- would

c- can

8- If I find your book, I give it to you.

a- will

b- would

c- can

9- If it's sunny tomorrow, we go to the park.

a- could

b- will

c- would

10- If I feel better, I go to school.

a- could

b- will

c- would

11- If you water the plants, they grow.

a- would

b- could

c- will

12- If she hard, she will get a promotion.

a- work

b- worked

c- works

13- If we leave at 6 o'clock, we arrive on time.

a- could

b- will

c- might

14- If they eat too much, they feel sick.

a- will

b- might

c- would

15- If I every day, I will improve my grades.

a- studying

b- studies

c- study

2) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

"Magnets"

Guiding words: (useful – computer – stick to surfaces)

3) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

"Types of forces"

Guiding words: (Magnetism – pulling – friction)

Test on unit 10

1) Listen and write the missing sounds: (6 Marks)

bl____ tr____ s____ w____r

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box: (2 Marks)

(types – take – touch – happen – forces)

Pushing, pulling and friction are contact (1) The two objects have to (2) each other for the movement to (3) so, there are many (4) of forces.

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions: (9 Marks)

A compass can show you which direction is north. It has a magnetic needle which will point to the magnetic North Pole. A map always has an arrow that shows the direction of north. You can use this when you need a map to show you where to go.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- A map always has an

a- umbrella

b- way

c- arrow

2- A map shows you where to

a- swim

b- go

c- play

B) Answer the following questions:

3- What's a compass?

.....

4- What does the magnetic needle point to?

.....

5- Where may you need a compass?

.....

6- Did you see a compass?

.....

4- A- Read and match - The Reader: (2 Marks)

- 1- The car had a little a- car back
2- Nesma pulled the b- spring inside it
-
.....

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- The prize will help the school. ()
2- Nesma thought that magnets could make the car stay on track. ()

5) Choose the correct answers: (2 Marks)

- 1- If you invite him, he come to the party.
a- would b- might c- will
- 2- If the phone rings, I answer it.
a- will b- could c- might
- 3- If she calls me, I talk to her.
a- will b- might c- would
- 4- If it's too cold, we stay indoors.
a- would b- could c- will

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences: (2 Marks)

- 1- We – doors – use – to keep – magnets – closed.
-

- 2- arrow – A map – has – always – an.
-

7) Write a paragraph of about 3-4 sentences using guiding elements: (7 Marks)

“A compass”

Guiding words: (where to go – the desert – travel)

.....
.....
.....
.....

Unit 11 Keep in touch

Key Vocabulary

keep in touch	البقاء على اتصال	typewriter	آلة كاتبة	cell phone	هاتف محمول
communicate	يتواصل	world	عالم	email	بريد إلكتروني
telegraph machine	آلة التلغراف	World Wide Web	الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية	laptop	كمبيوتر محمول
Morse Code	شفرة مورس	invent	يخترع	ferry	عبارة
click	ينقر	memory	ذاكرة	airplane	طائرة
complicated	معقد	storage	تخزين		

Exercises on vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answers:

- The memory keeps information for a time.
a- long b- great c- short
- The central processing unit is the brain of the
a- drive b- disk c- computer
- The central processing unit makes the computer instructions.
a- leave b- lose c- follow
- Storage keeps information for a time.
a- long b- short c- little
- I bought a new for my computer.
a- screen b- scan c- star
- Sara and her family want to to Cairo on holiday.
a- quickly b- play c- travel
- The telegraph machine was the first way of sending quickly.
a- messages b- short c- clicks
- It's a high train.
a- speed b- stop c- stay
- They used a horse and
a- ship b- car c- cart
- Electric cars go very
a- low b- fast c- slow
- She sent me a/an on my laptop.
a- cart b- card c- email
- You need to a stamp.
a- write b- buy c- watch
- Morse Code was a code of short and long
a- clips b- claps c- clicks
- Traffic causes
a- pollution b- transportation c- roads
- We use hard drive for of information.
a- storage b- type c- typing

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box: (2 Marks)

(park – lives – dark – city – traffic)

Mona wants to visit her friend Nada, who (1) on the other side of the (2) It's a busy city with lots of (3) in some places. There's a big (4) in the city.

3) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(short – lessons – units – follow – brain)

The computer has many parts or (1) The memory keeps information for a (2) time so CPU can use it. The central processing unit (CPU) is the (3) of the computer. It makes the computer (4) instructions.

4) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- lives – Ahmed – with – family – his.

.....

2- well – in – They – communicate – English.

.....

3- The – sent – telegraph machine – messages.

.....

4- There – of – were – communication – some – ways.

.....

5- The – signals – telegraph – machine – send – can.

.....

6- used – The telegraph – Morse – machine – Code.

.....

7- is – The internet – of communication – a way of.

.....

8- messages – quickly – The telegraph machine – sent.

.....

9- important – Communication – very – today – is.

.....

10- are – holiday – in Aswan – on – They.

.....

Language focus

Present simple passive + مفعول + (am, is, are + p.p.)

e.g. - Milk **is drunk** by Ali.

Past simple passive + مفعول + (was, were + p.p.)

e.g. - Milk **was drunk** by Ali.

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- The homework every day by the teacher.

a- is given

b- was given

c- gives

2- The books on the table.

a- are placed

b- was placed

c- placed

3- The cake by my mom yesterday.

a- made

b- is made

c- was made

4- The house every morning.

a- is cleaned

b- was cleaned

c- cleans

5- The windows every week.

a- cleaned

b- are cleaned

c- were cleaned

6- The invitations last week.

a- is sent

b- were sent

c- send

7- The story by the teacher every year.

a- told

b- is told

c- was told

8- The email by my friend yesterday.

a- is sent

b- was sent

c- sent

9- The rules every time before the game.

a- are explained

b- were explained

c- explains

10- The prize by the president last year.

a- is given

b- was given

c- gives

11- The report yesterday.

a- is finished

b- was finished

c- finishes

12- The dishes every evening by my sister.

a- washed

b- is washed

c- are washed

13- The new computer yesterday.

a- is delivered

b- was delivered

c- delivers

14- The letter by post every week.

a- is sent

b- was sent

c- sends

15- The song every morning.

a- opening

b- is sung

c- was sung

2) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“laptop”

Guiding words: (sister – uses – study)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“Transportation”

Guiding words: (car – pollution – many places)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Test on unit 11

1) Listen and write the missing sounds: (6 Marks)

c _ be

fl _ _

h _ _ r

wh _ re

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box: (2 Marks)

(communicate – used – ways – today – wrote)

In the past, there were some ways people (1) for communication. For example, this website is about how people used to (2) It was more difficult than communicating (3) There weren't many (4) to communicate.

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions: (9 Marks)

The memory of the computer keeps information for a short time so CPU can use it. The central processing unit (CPU) is the brain of the computer. It makes the computer follow instructions. Storage keeps information for a long time, often in a hard drive.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- CPU can use

a- people

b- toys

c- information

2- The memory of the computer information.

a- plays

b- loses

c- keeps

B) Answer the following questions:

3- What does the memory of the computer do?

.....

4- What is the brain of the computer?

.....

5- What does the central processing unit do?

.....

6- What keeps information for a short time?

.....

4- A- Read and match - The Reader: (2 Marks)

- 1- The sun was shining **a-** playing outside.
- 2- Lots of children were **b-** through the window.

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- Nesma knew that she wanted to make a toy. ()
- 2- Nesma showed her ideas to her dad. ()

5) Choose the correct answers: (2 Marks)

- 1-** The food every day.
a- is prepared **b- was prepared** **c- prepares**
- 2-** The books by the librarian at the library.
a- are organized **b- was organized** **c- organizes**
- 3-** The project last month.
a- is completed **b- was completed** **c- completes**
- 4-** The door every time you press the button.
a- opens **b- opened** **c- is opened**

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences: (2 Marks)

- 1- about – **What** – the website – is?
-
- 2- made – **English** – communication – easier.

7) Write a paragraph of about 3-4 sentences using guiding elements: (7 Marks)

“My new computer”

Guiding words: (last week – father – computer)

Unit 12 Community connections

Key Vocabulary

community	مجتمع	weather	الطقس	advertisement	إعلان
interview	مقابلة	sports	رياضة	byline	توقيع الكاتب
equipment	معدات	headline	عنوان رئيسي	caption	شرح الصورة
cartoon	كارتون	editor	محرر	production	إنتاج
article	مقال	distribution	توزيع	journalist	صحفي
brilliant	رائع	specialist	متخصص	printing press	مطبعة

Exercises on vocabulary

1) Choose the correct answers:

- There's a swimming in our school.
a- competition b- country c- weather
- This is the new school I helped to make it.
a- teacher b- equipment c- newspaper
- She the head teacher.
a- interviewed b- wrote c- played
- At school, we have new play.
a- equipment b- pollution c- infection
- She drew a for the newspaper.
a- cartoon b- cart c- car
- A can make you laugh.
a- cartoon b- car c- sport
- The tells you if it will be sunny, cold or rainy.
a- byline b- weather c- article
- The tells you who wrote a story.
a- headline b- cartoon c- byline
- The is at the top of the story.
a- head b- headline c- byline
- The explains what is happening.
a- captain b- headline c- caption
- is where newspapers are printed.
a- Printing press b- Distribution c- Production
- is packing newspapers and sending them to shops.
a- Printing b- Distribution c- Production
- A/An finds out important things that are happening and writes about them.
a- journalist b- farmer c- reader
- In a newspaper, you can read, stories and other articles.
a- news b- watch c- people
- On social, you can read this on a smartphone.
a- articles b- media c- radio

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box: (2 Marks)

(get – cut – specialists – one – work)

Making a newspaper is very hard (1) Journalists, editors and layout (2) have to work very quickly as a team to (3) the whole newspaper ready in (4) day.

3) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(opened – circle – center – equipment – years)

The new hospital in the (1) of the city is very big. It (2) today. It has taken two (3) to build, and it has some of the most modern medical (4) in the country.

4) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- newspaper – We – new – have – a – school.

.....

2- was – My – cooking – the kitchen – in – mother.

.....

3- big – The – is – new – hospital.

.....

4- There – news – our – about – is – school.

.....

5- our – I – school – interviewed – him – about.

.....

6- He – reading – a – was – book .

.....

7- party – having – were – They – a.

.....

8- buys – My – a newspaper – every day – father.

.....

9- today – The – hospital – new – opened.

.....

10- new – We – equipment – have – school – at.

.....

Language focus

Past continuous tense

I / He / She / It / Singular noun + verb + ing

e.g. - While I **was playing**, I **fell** down.

We / You / They / Plural noun + verb + ing

e.g. - When I **fell down**, I **was playing**.

while + past continuous → past simple

when + past simple → past continuous

Keywords: (at ... o'clock + from ... to ... + all day + while + when)

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- I a book when the phone rang.

a- was reading

b- read

c- is reading

2- She to the music when I called her.

a- was listening

b- listened

c- listens

3- They basketball at 5 p.m. yesterday.

a- plays

b- played

c- were playing

4- We dinner when the guests arrived.

a- were having

b- had

c- are having

5- He his homework when I saw him.

a- did

b- was doing

c- does

6- My friends in the park when it started raining.

a- walks

b- walked

c- were walking

7- I TV when the electricity went out.

a- was watching

b- watched

c- watch

8- She a letter when her mother called her.

a- was writing

b- wrote

c- is writing

9- They a movie when we arrived at the theater.

a- watching

b- watched

c- were watching

10- I to the store when I saw the accident.

a- was walking

b- walk

c- walked

11- We in the garden when the rain began.

a- playing

b- played

c- were playing

12- He a sandwich when his friend came to visit him.

a- was eating

b- ate

c- eats

13- The children when their parents came home.

a- slept

b- were sleeping

c- sleep

14- I to the music when I fell asleep.

a- was listening

b- listened

c- listens

15- They the house when I arrived.

a- clean

b- cleaned

c- were cleaning

2) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“school newspaper”

Guiding words: (Headteacher – community – News)

.....

.....

.....

.....

3) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements:

“Reading newspapers”

Guiding words: (father – newspapers – every day)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Test on unit 12

1) Listen and write the missing sounds: (6 Marks)

j _ ne

gl _ _

s _ _

h _ re

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box: (2 Marks)

(headteacher – book – community – page – newspaper)

We have a new school (1) There's news about our school, and our (2) I interviewed the (3) about the new play equipment at school. Hana wrote a cartoon for the back (4)

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions: (9 Marks)

There are different parts of a newspaper: The byline tells you who wrote a story. The headline is at the top of the story. The caption explains what is happening. At last, the article tells you about something that happened.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- The caption explains what

a- will happen

b- happened

c- is happening

2- The article tells you about something that

a- happened

b- invented

c- invited

B) Answer the following questions:

3- What does the byline tell?

.....

4- Where can you find the headline?

.....

5- Are newspapers important?

.....

6- Do you like reading newspapers?

.....

4- A- Read and match - The Reader: (2 Marks)

- 1- The girls were busy **a-** standing next to them.
2- The girls didn't see the judges **b-** talking about the inventions.
-
-

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- Nesma worked for a long time. ()
2- Nesma didn't take part in the competition. ()

5) Choose the correct answers: (2 Marks)

- 1- We in the classroom when the bell rang.
a- were talking **b- talked** **c- talk**
- 2- I to the radio when I heard the news.
a- listened **b- was listening** **c- listens**
- 3- He to his friend when I saw him.
a- was talking **b- talked** **c- talks**
- 4- She on her phone when I called her.
a- talk **b- talked** **c- was talking**

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences: (2 Marks)

- 1- She – medal – was – wearing – her.
-

- 2- cartoon – My – wrote – a – friend.
-

7) Write a paragraph of about 3-4 sentences using guiding elements: (7 Marks)

"A new hospital"

Guiding words: (opened – today – big)

.....

.....

.....

.....

Phonics

Unit 7

(ew, u-e, ue)

blue أزرق , true حقيقي , new جديد , jewels جواهر , flute مزمار , June يونيو , cube مكعب ,
flew طار , glue غراء , used to معتاد على

Unit 8

(-ture, -sure)

sculpture تمثال منحوت , adventure مغامرة , sea creature مخلوق بحري , measure قياس ,
treasure كنز , pleasure متعة , culture ثقافة , future مستقبل

Unit 9

(Homophones)

sea بحر / see ينظر , here هنا / hear يسمع , where أين / wear يرتدي , write يكتب / right يمين ,
flour دقيق / طحين - طحين / flower وردة , plain عادي / plane طائرة

Unit 10

حرف 'g' بنطق 'j'

change تغيير , energy طاقة , bandage ضمادة , village قرية , danger خطر , giraffe زرافة ,
digital رقميًا , legend أسطورة

Unit 11

(au, aw, or)

audio صوت , pause إيقاف , draw يرسم , straw قشة , yawn التثاؤب ,
Morse (Code) شفرة موريس , short قصير

Unit 12

(-le, -el, -al)

article مقال , vehicle عربة , tunnel نفق , musical موسيقي , hospital مستشفى , camel جمل ,
natural طبيعي , normal عادي

The Reader

A- Read and match:

1- Nesma used wires to connect

a- in the sun.

2- They put the car

b- it to the motor.

1- Nesma told Laila

a- was great.

2- Laila said the idea

b- her idea.

1- They need a long

a- worked hard.

2- The two girls

b- thin magnet.

1- They made a frame

a- the long magnet.

2- They stuck the

b- for the car.

1- The sun was shining

a- playing outside.

2- Lots of children were

b- through the window.

1- They need some

a- to go on the track.

2- They need a small car

b- thin wood for a track.

1- Laila offered

a- her plans.

2- Nesma showed Laila

b- to help Nesma.

1- Nesma had

a- energy.

2- They can use solar

b- an idea.

1- The car had a little

a- car back.

2- Nesma pulled the

b- spring inside it.

1- On Thursday, the girls

a- from schools around the city.

2- There were lots of children

b- were at the competition.

1- The energy from the spring

a- along the track.

2- The car moved

b- turned the wheels.

1- Nesma used wires to connect

a- in the sun.

2- They put the car

b- it to the motor.

1- The girls were busy

a- standing next to them.

2- The girls didn't see the judges

b- talking about the inventions.

1- There were some

a- a diary at home.

2- Nesma will write

b- great inventions.

1- There was a model of a house

a- a farmer get water.

2- There was a machine that can help

b- that uses wind to keep warm.

1- The car didn't

a- worried.

2- Nesma was

b- travel very far.

1- Nesma's mom found a small

a- perfect.

2- They were

b- cheap panel and a motor.

1- The car isn't

a- the model.

2- They looked at

b- fast enough.

1- Nesma asked her mom

a- the internet.

2- Her mom looked on

b- to help her.

1- Laila and Nesma looked at

a- amazing ideas.

2- There were some

b- the other inventions.

1- Nesma put the motor

a- panel on the car.

2- Nesma put the

b- on the car.

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- At first, the car wasn't fast enough. ()
- 2- Nesma read about the competition on the school website. ()
- 3- The prize will help the school. ()
- 4- Nesma thought that magnets could make the car stay on track. ()
- 5- Nesma knew that she wanted to make a toy. ()
- 6- Nesma showed her ideas to her dad. ()
- 7- Nesma's dad showed her a box of his drawings and plans. ()
- 8- Grandma found a way to make the car travel upside down. ()
- 9- Nesma loved inventing things. ()
- 10- Nesma wants to be a teacher. ()
- 11- Nesma was learning about magnets. ()
- 12- Nesma worked for a long time. ()
- 13- Nesma found a drawing of a small toy ship. ()
- 14- Rescue workers help people. ()
- 15- Nesma's dad was carrying an old box. ()
- 16- Nesma didn't take part in the competition. ()
- 17- The toy car was traveling upside down. ()
- 18- The box had nothing. ()
- 19- Nesma saw an advertisement. ()
- 20- Nesma didn't think about the competition. ()

Listening texts

Test on unit 7

adventure

treasure

flowr

june

Test on unit 8

flute

june

sea

here

Test on unit 9

new

used

right

flower

Test on unit 10

blue

true

see

wear

Test on unit 11

cube

flew

hear

where

Test on unit 12

june

glue

sea

here

حمل الآن

مجاناً وحصرياً

المراجعة رقم (4)

الترم الثاني



Grade three

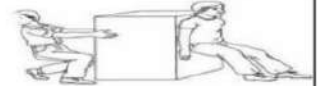
Connect plus

Unit 10 (VOCABULARY)

– Contact force



– Friction



– Magnetism



– Pull



– Push



New vocabulary :-

– Attract



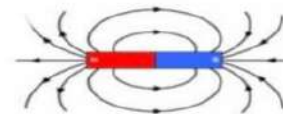
– Compass



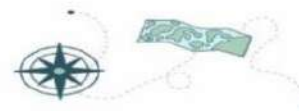
– Magnet



– Magnetic field



– Navigate



– Needle



– Repel



Choose the correct answers:-

- 1 – A.....is a piece of metal that can attract or repel some other metals.
(compass - needle - magnet)
- 2 – When the North Pole of the magnet is close to the South Pole of another magnet , they..... (repel - compass - attract)
- 3 – When the North Pole of the magnet is close to the North Pole of another magnet, they..... (repel - magnet - attract)
- 4 – A..... is an area around a magnet which can pull objects towards it.
(compass - repel - magnetic field)
- 5 – A..... helps us to found our way in the desert.
(magnet - attract - compass)
- 6 – The..... in a compass is magnetic, it points to the magnetic North Pole.
(magnet - repel - needle)
- 7 – A compass can help you
(repel - needle - navigate)
- 8- A..... has two poles (north& south).
(magnet – repel – needle)
- 9- The magnetic needle points to the magnetic.....
(desert – North Pole – sea)
- 10 – Use a and a compass to show you where to go.
(map – magnet – needle)

Choose the correct answer:-

- 1 – A..... force brings something towards you.
(pushing - magnetism - pulling)
- 2- A.....force moves an object forwards.
(pushing - magnetism - pulling)
- 3 –makes objects move slowly.
(Magnetism – Contact force - Friction)
- 4 – Pulling, pushing, and friction are types of
(magnetism - friction - contact force)
- 5 - is the force exerted by magnets when they attract or repel each other.
(Friction- Contact force - Magnetism)
- 616- The force you can do to move an object away from you.
(pulling- pushing- friction)
- 7- The force you can do to bring an object closer to you.
(pulling - pushing - friction)
- 8-The player uses the force to hit the ball .

(pulling - pushing - friction)

9- The man uses the force to move his suitcase.

(pulling - pushing - friction)

10 - force always slows down or stops motion of moving objects.

(Pulling - Pushing - Friction)

Choose the correct answers:

1- An is an exciting and sometimes dangerous activity.

a- adventure b- magnet c- needle

2- A is a tool used to show direction.

a- compass b- wire c- friction

3- is the opposite of pull.

a- play b- attract c- push

4- are the ends of a magnet.

a- poles b- wires c- needles

5- To means to push something away.

a- repel b- attract c- pull

6- A is an object that can pull things made of metal.

a- magnet b- nail c- wire

7- The is the area around a magnet where its force works.

a- magnetic field b- compass c- friction

8- A is a sharp object used to sew or make holes.

a- wire b- needle c- magnet

9- To means to move from one place to another, usually by boat.

a- navigate b- push c- pull

10- is a solid substance like iron or gold that is often used to make things.

a- metal b- wire c- needle

11- To means to use force to move something towards you.

a- pull b- push c- repel

12- is the force that slows down things when they rub against each other.

a- friction b- pull c- wire

13- The pyramids tourists.

a- push b- attract c- repel

14- are small, pointed objects used to fasten things.

a- wires b- nails c- needles

15- A is a long, thin object used for carrying electricity.

a- needle b- wire c- magnet

16- She needs much..... about Cairo.

a- pull b- information c- friction

17- To means to take something through your mouth to your stomach.

a- repel b- swallow c- push

18- A is something that pulls things made of metal, like iron.

a- needle b- magnet c- friction

19- The is a force that pulls objects towards the Earth.

a- magnetic field b- friction c- gravity

20- A can help you know which way to go when you are lost.

a- needle b- compass c- magnet

=====

Fill in the gapes with the following words:

(poles north magnet)

A is a piece of metal that can attract metal things. All magnets have poles and south

(compass repel attract)

When the north pole of a magnet is near to the north pole of another magnet, they, this is totally different when we put a north pole of a magnet close to a south pole of another one, they A helps us navigate.

(push cart away)

Push: this means to move an object or forwards _ you can a when you go to the store.

(handle towards open)

Pull force brings something you _ you can pull a door to it.

Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(ships – camels – needle – pole – north)

A compass can show you which direction is (1) It has a magnetic(2) which will point to the magnetic North (3)..... . A compass can help (4)

(forces – happen – move – touch – faces)

A force is something that can make things (1) Pushing, pulling and friction are contact (2) The two objects have to (3) each other for the movement to (4)

- Put the following in the correct order:

1- is _ **A magnet** _ a piece _ metal _ of.

2- help you _ navigate _ **A compass** can .

3- can _ **A magnet** _ other metals _ attract.

4- **Magnets** _ a north _ have _ pole _ and a south.

5- you _ **Do** _ a _ have _ map?

6- can _ **A** _ land _ bird.

7- can't _ books _ **You** _ bounce.

8- hits _ **This player** _ ball _ the.

9- yesterday _ dropped _ **She** _ 2 glasses.

10- keep _ **Try** _ to _ balance.

Grammar

If (first conditional):-

It's used to talk about the possibility of the results in the future.

If + present simple , will + inf (verb without adding anything)

will + inf , if + present simple.

1) Choose the correct answer:-

- 1 – If it rains, I go to the park.
(won't - am)
- 2 – If I study today, I to the party tonight.
(will go - go)
- 3 – If I have enough money, I new shoes.
(will buy - buy)
- 4 – She will miss the bus, if she soon.
(will leave - doesn't leave)
- 5 – If I see her, I you.
(tell - will tell)
- 6 – If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we to the beach.
(will go - go)
- 7 – If I work, I will call you.
(finish - will finish)
- 8 – If you watch this video, you about magnets.
(learn - will learn)
- 9 – If you magnets on a metal board , it will stick.
(put - will put)
- 5510 – If she studies hard, she the exam.
(will pass - passed)
- 11 – If he that way, he will get lost.
(doesn't go - won't go)
- 12 – If you back late , I will be angry .
(get - got)
- 13 - If your sister goes to Paris, shea good time .
(has - will have)
- 14 _ If he that, he will be sorry.
(will do - does)
- 15 – If I leave now, I in New York by 8:00 p.m.
(will arrive - arrive)
- 16 – You on your test if you don't study.
(won't do well - don't do well)
- 17 – They won't know the truth if you them.
(won't tell - don't tell)
- 18 – If he you, will you answer the phone?
(will call - calls)
- 19 - If you don't go to the party , I very upset .
(am - will be)

20 – If I bake cake, have some ?

(will you - do you)

21 – If you get a haircut, you much better .

(will look - look)

22- If you junk food, you will become fat.

(will eat - eat)

23 – If you send this letter now, she it tomorrow.

(receives - will receive)

24- If I your ring , I will give it back to you .

(will find - find)

25 - If I do this test, I my English.

(improve - will improve)

26 - If she study well, I won't give her the mobile today.

(don't _ doesn't)

27- you walk alone in the desert, you will need a compass.

(Can - If)

28- If I your dad, I'll tell him about your behavior.

(meets _ meet)

29- If goes to his work, he won't come to the party.

(my brother _ my brothers)

30- If you press the button, the doll

(sang _ will sing)

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- If it rains tomorrow, we stay inside.

a- will b- would c- is

2- If you eat all your vegetables, you have dessert.

a- would b- will c- are

3- If she finishes her homework, she play outside.

a- will b- would c- might

4- If I see John, I tell him about the party.

a- might b- will c- would

5- If we leave now, we catch the bus.

a- will b- could c- would

6- If they study hard, they pass the exam.

a- could b- would c- will

7- If you don't hurry, you miss the train.

a- will b- would c- can

8- If I find your book, I give it to you.

a- will b- would c- can

9- If it's sunny tomorrow, we go to the park.

a- could b- will c- would

10- If I feel better, I go to school.

a- could b- will c- would

11- If you water the plants, they grow.

a- would b- could c- will

12- If she hard, she will get a promotion.

a- work b- worked c- works

13- If we leave at 6 o'clock, we arrive on time.

a- could b- will c- might

14- If they eat too much, they feel sick.

a- will b- might c- would

15- If I every day, I will improve my grades.

a- studying b- studies c- study

Rewrite the following sentences :-

1 – You watch this video, you will learn about sea animals. (If)

2 – The bus is late, they will take a taxi. (if)

3 –I go out tonight, I will go to the cinema. (If)

4 – You get back late, I will be angry. (if)

575 _ He comes, I will be surprised. (If)

6 – If she gets a job, she will stay in London. (doesn't)

7 – He won't get a better job, if he doesn't pass the exam. (passes)

8 – If we don't hurry, we will arrive late. (early)

9 – It rains, she will take a taxi. (If)

10 – You don't come with me, I won't go. (If)

Fill in the gapes with the following :**(won't If will)**

I have exams next week so my dad does his best to encourage me. He always tells me " you study well, you'll get high marks." Also he says " If you get high marks, you be sad." For that I do lots of efforts to get high marks and make my dad proud of me.

(lots of any many)

Hany: I am at the museum today.

Ahmed: How sculptures are there?

Hany: There are..... sculptures there but there aren't portraits.

Punctuate the following sentences:

1- he is omar

.....

2- do you like apples

.....

3- yes it is

.....

4- I ll take care of the kids

.....

5- how old are you

.....

6- Hello How are you

.....

7- At the market i saw my cousin.

.....

8- why did aya get off the bus

.....

9- we re a big family

.....

10- salma is my sister

.....

Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements: "Magnets"

Guiding words: (useful – computer – stick to surfaces)

.....

.....
.....
.....
Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements: "Types of forces"

Guiding words: (Magnetism – pulling – friction)

.....
.....
.....
.....
=====

Reader

Nesma's Invention

Choose the Correct Answer

1. What did Nesma want to make?
(a) A toy (b) A car (c) A robot
2. Who helped Nesma with her invention?
(a) Her grandma (b) Her teacher (c) Her friend Laila
3. What material did they need for the track?
(a) Thick wood (b) Thin cloth (c) Thin wood
4. What did Nesma use to make the car move?
(a) A battery (b) A spring (c) A motor
5. Where did Nesma find materials for her invention?
(a) In the market (b) In her dad's box (c) In her school
6. What did Nesma attach under the car?
(a) A magnet (b) A wheel (c) A battery
7. What kind of energy did the car use?
(a) Solar energy (b) Wind energy (c) Electric energy
8. Why was the invention important?
(a) It was colorful (b) It was fast (c) It was eco-friendly
9. What did Laila want to do?
(a) Play with the car (b) Help Nesma (c) Watch TV
10. What did the energy from the spring do?
(a) Made noise (b) Turned the wheels (c) Lit a bulb
11. What did Nesma's grandma do?
(a) She was an inventor (b) She cooked dinner (c) She read a book

12. What was the purpose of the magnet?
(a) To decorate the car (b) To help it move (c) To make it heavy
13. What did Nesma's dad show her?
(a) A box of clothes (b) A box of tools (c) A new car
14. What did the girls use for more power?
(a) Solar panels (b) Wind turbines (c) Electric wires
15. What did the car have inside it?
(a) A battery (b) A spring (c) A magnet
16. What did the magnet do?
(a) Made the car fly (b) Helped it stick to the track (c) Made it colorful
17. What did the girls need to complete the track?
(a) Thick iron (b) Thin wood (c) Plastic
18. What did Nesma feel about her invention?
(a) Sad (b) Proud (c) Angry
19. What did the car do on the track?
(a) Stopped (b) Moved upside down (c) Flew
20. What was the final result of their work?
(a) A successful invention (b) A broken toy (c) An unfinished project

True or False

1. Nesma wanted to make a toy. ()
2. Grandma couldn't find a way to make the car upside down. ()
3. Nesma's dad showed her a box of clothes. ()
4. There will be a party for inventions. ()
5. Nesma's grandma was an inventor. ()
6. Laila wanted to help Nesma. ()
7. The girls needed thick wood for the track. ()
8. Nesma stuck the long magnet to the motor. ()
9. They used electric energy for more power. ()
10. The energy from the spring turned the wheels. ()
11. Nesma found all materials in the market. ()
12. The car used wind energy. ()
13. The magnet was attached under the car. ()
14. Nesma's invention was not eco-friendly. ()
15. Laila wanted to watch TV instead of helping. ()
16. The car had a spring inside it. ()
17. The magnet helped the car stick to the track. ()
18. The girls used plastic for the track. ()
19. Nesma felt proud of her invention. ()

20. The car flew on the track. ()

- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- At first, the car wasn't fast enough()
- 2- Nesma read about the competition on the school website. ()
- 3- The prize will help the school. ()
- 4- Nesma thought that magnets could make the car stay on track.
- 5- Nesma knew that she wanted to make a toy. ()
- 6- Nesma showed her ideas to her dad. ()
- 7- Nesma's dad showed her a box of his drawings and plans. ()
- 8- Grandma found a way to make the car travel upside down. ()
- 9- Nesma loved inventing things. ()
- 10- Nesma wants to be a teacher()
- 11- Nesma was learning about magnets. ()
- 12- Nesma worked for a long time. ()
- 13- Nesma found a drawing of a small toy ship()
- 14- Rescue workers help people. ()
- 15- Nesma's dad was carrying an old box. ()
- 16- Nesma didn't take part in the competition. ()
- 17- The toy car was traveling upside down. ()
- 18- The box had nothing. ()
- 19- Nesma saw an advertisement. ()
- 20- Nesma didn't think about the competition. ()

Test on unit 10

1) Listen and write the missing sounds:

bl____ tr____ s____ w____r

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(types – take – touch – happen – forces)

Pushing, pulling and friction are contact (1) The two objects have to (2) each other for the movement to (3)..... so, there are many (4) of forces.

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions :

A compass can show you which direction is north. It has a magnetic needle which will point to the magnetic North Pole. A map always has an arrow that shows the direction of north. You can use this when you need a map to show you where to go.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- A map always has an

a- umbrella b- way c- arrow

2- A map shows you where to

a- swim b- go c- play

B) Answer the following questions:

3- What's a compass?

.....

4- What does the magnetic needle point to?

.....

5- Where may you need a compass?

.....

6- Did you see a compass?

.....

Choose the correct answer

- If you invite him, he come to the party.

a- would b- might c- will

2- If the phone rings, I answer it.

a- will b- could c- might

3- If she calls me, I talk to her.

a- will b- might c- would

4- If it's too cold, we stay indoors.

a- would b- could c- will

4-Reader

A- Read and match:

1- The car had a little	-car back
2- Nesma pulled the	- spring inside it

B- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- The prize will help the school. ()
- 2- Nesma thought that magnets could make the car stay on track. ()

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

- 1- We – doors – use – to keep – magnets – closed.
.....
- 2- arrow – A map – has – always – an.
.....

7) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements: "A compass"

Guiding words: (where to go – the desert – travel)

.....
.....
.....
.....
=====

Grade three

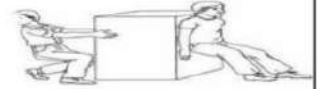
Connect plus

Unit 10 (VOCABULARY)

– Contact force



– Friction



– Magnetism



– Pull



– Push



ew vocabulary :-

– Attract



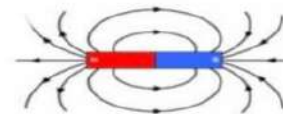
– Compass



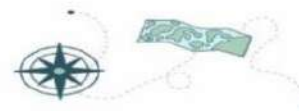
– Magnet



– Magnetic field



– Navigate



– Needle



– Repel



Choose the correct answers:-

- 1 – A.....is a piece of metal that can attract or repel some other metals.
(compass - needle - **magnet**)
- 2 – When the North Pole of the magnet is close to the South Pole of another magnet , they..... (repel - compass - **attract**)
- 3 – When the North Pole of the magnet is close to the North Pole of another magnet, they..... (**repel** - magnet - attract)
- 4 – A..... is an area around a magnet which can pull objects towards it.
(compass - repel - **magnetic field**)
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- 6 – The..... in a compass is magnetic, it points to the magnetic North Pole.
(magnet - repel - **needle**)
- 7 – A compass can help you
(repel - needle - **navigate**)
- 8- A..... has two poles (north& south).
(**magnet** – repel – needle)
- 9- The magnetic needle points to the magnetic.....
(desert – **North Pole** – sea)
- 10 – Use a and a compass to show you where to go.
(**map** – magnet – needle)

Choose the correct answer:-

- 1 – A..... force brings something towards you.
(pushing - magnetism - **pulling**)
- 2- A.....force moves an object forwards.
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Choose the correct answers:

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8- A is a sharp object used to sew or make holes.

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9- To means to move from one place to another, usually by boat.

a- navigate b- push c- pull

10- is a solid substance like iron or gold that is often used to make things.

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12- is the force that slows down things when they rub against each other.

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13- The pyramids tourists.

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14- are small, pointed objects used to fasten things.

a- wires b- nails c- needles

15- A is a long, thin object used for carrying electricity.

a- needle b- wire c- magnet

16- She needs much..... about Cairo.

a- pull b- **information** c- friction

17- To means to take something through your mouth to your stomach.

a- repel b- **swallow** c- push

18- A is something that pulls things made of metal, like iron.

a- needle b- **magnet** c- friction

19- The is a force that pulls objects towards the Earth.

a- magnetic field b- friction c- **gravity**

20- A can help you know which way to go when you are lost.

a- needle b- **compass** c- magnet

Fill in the gapes with the following words:

(poles north magnet)

Amagnet..... is a piece of metal that can attract metal things. All magnets havenorth..... poles and southpoles.....

(compass repel attract)

When the north pole of a magnet is near to the north pole of another magnet, theyrepel....., this is totally different when we put a north pole of a magnet

close to a south pole of another one, theyattract..... Acompass..... helps us navigate.

(push cart away)

Push: this means to move an object**away**..... or forwards _ you can**push**.....

a**cart**..... when you go to the store.

(handle towards open)

Pull force brings something**handle**..... you _ you can pull a door**toward**.....

to**open**..... it.

Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(ships – camels – needle – pole – north)

A compass can show you which direction is (1) **north** It has a magnetic (2) **needle** which will point to the magnetic North (3) **pole** A compass can help (4) **ship**

(forces – happen – move – touch – faces)

A force is something that can make things (1) **move** Pushing, pulling and friction are contact (2) **forces** The two objects have to (3) **touch** each other for the movement to (4) **happen**

Put the following in the correct order:

1- is _ **A magnet** _ a piece _ metal _ of.

A magnet is a piece of metal.

2- help you _ navigate _ **A compass can** _ .

A compass can help you navigate.

3- can _ **A magnet** _ other metals _ attract.

A magnet can attract other metals.

4- **Magnets** _ a north _ have _ pole _ and a south.

Magnets have a north pole and a south pole.

5- you _ **Do** _ a _ have _ map?

Do you have a map?

6- can _ **A** _ land _ bird.

A bird can land.

7- can't _ books _ **You** _ bounce.

You can't bounce books.

8- hits _ **This player** _ ball _ the.

This player hits the ball.

9- yesterday _ dropped _ **She** _ 2 glasses.

She dropped 2 glasses yesterday.

10- keep _ **Try** _ to _ balance.

Try to keep balance.

Grammar

If (first conditional):-

It's used to talk about the possibility of the results in the future.

If + present simple , will + inf (verb without adding anything)

Will + inf , If + present simple.

If + (if clause), (main clause)

1) Choose the correct answer:-

1 – If it rains, I go to the park.

(**won't** - am)

2 – If I study today, I to the party tonight.

(**will go** - go)

3 – If I have enough money, I new shoes.

(**will buy** - buy)

4 – She will miss the bus, if she soon.

(will leave - **doesn't leave**)

5 - If I see her, I you.

(tell - **will tell**)

6 – If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we to the beach.

(**will go** - go)

7 – If I work, I will call you.

(**finish** - will finish)

8 – If you watch this video, you about magnets.

(learn - **will learn**)

9 – If you magnets on a metal board , it will stick.

(**put** - will put)

10 – If she studies hard, she the exam.

(**will pass** - passed)

11 – If he that way, he will get lost.

(**doesn't go** - won't go)

12 – If you back late , I will be angry .

(**get** - got)

13 - If your sister goes to Paris, shea good time .

(has - **will have**)

14 _ If he that, he will be sorry.

(will do - **does**)

15 – If I leave now, I in New York by 8:00 p.m.

(**will arrive** - arrive)

16 – You on your test if you don't study.

(**won't do well** - don't do well)

17 – They won't know the truth if you them.

(won't tell - **don't tell**)

18 – If he you, will you answer the phone?

(will call - **calls**)

19 - If you don't go to the party , I very upset .

(am - **will be**)

20 – If I bake cake, have some ?

(**will you** - do you)

21 – If you get a haircut, you much better .

(**will look** - look)

22- If you junk food, you will become fat.

(will eat - **eat**)

23 – If you send this letter now, she it tomorrow.

(receives - **will receive**)

24- If I your ring , I will give it back to you .

(will find - **find**)

25 - If I do this test, I my English.

(improve - **will improve**)

26 - If she study well, I won't give her the mobile today.

(don't _ doesn't)

27- you walk alone in the desert, you will need a compass.

(Can - If)

28- If I your dad, I'll tell him about your behavior.

(meets _ meet)

29- If goes to his work, he won't come to the party.

(my brother _ my brothers)

30- If you press the button, the doll

(sang _ will sing)

1) Choose the correct answers:

1- If it rains tomorrow, we stay inside.

a- **will** b- would c- is

2- If you eat all your vegetables, you have dessert.

a- would b- **will** c- are

3- If she finishes her homework, she play outside.

a- **will** b- would c- might

4- If I see John, I tell him about the party.

a- might b- **will** c- would

5- If we leave now, we catch the bus.

a- **will** b- could c- would

- 6- If they study hard, they pass the exam.
a- could b- would c- **will**
- 7- If you don't hurry, you miss the train.
a- **will** b- would c- can
- 8- If I find your book, I give it to you.
a- **will** b- would c- can
- 9- If it's sunny tomorrow, we go to the park.
a- could b- **will** c- would
- 10- If I feel better, I go to school.
a- could b- **will** c- would
- 11- If you water the plants, they grow.
a- would b- could c- **will**
- 12- If she hard, she will get a promotion.
a- work b- worked c- **works**
- 13- If we leave at 6 o'clock, we arrive on time.
a- could b- **will** c- might
- 14- If they eat too much, they feel sick.
a- **will** b- might c- would
- 15- If I every day, I will improve my grades.
a- studying b- studies c- **study**

Rewrite the following sentences :-

- 1 – You watch this video, you will learn about sea animals. (If)
If you watch this video, you will learn about sea animals.
- 2 – The bus is late, they will take a taxi. (if)
If the bus is late, they will take a taxi.
- 3 – I go out tonight, I will go to the cinema. (If)
If I go out tonight, I will go to the cinema.
- 4 – You get back late, I will be angry. (if)
If you get back late, I will be angry.
- 575 _ He comes, I will be surprised. (If)
If he comes, I will be surprised.
- 6 – If she gets a job, she will stay in London. (doesn't)
If she doesn't get a job, she won't stay in London.
- 7 – He won't get a better job, if he doesn't pass the exam. (passes)
He won't get a better job if he doesn't pass the exam.
- 8 – If we don't hurry, we will arrive late. (early)
If we don't hurry, we will arrive early.

9 – It rains, she will take a taxi. (If)

If it rains, she will take a taxi.

10 – You don't come with me, I won't go. (If)

If you don't come with me, I won't go.

=====

Fill in the gapes with the following :

(won't If will)

I have exams next week so my dad does his best to encourage me. He always tells me " ...If..... you study well, you'll get high marks." Also he says " If you get high marks, you ...won't..... be sad." For that Iwill..... do lots of efforts to get high

marks and make my dad proud of me.

(lots of any many)

Hany: I am at the museum today.

Ahmed: Howmany..... sculptures are there?

Hany: There are.....lot of..... sculptures there but there aren'tany..... portraits.

=====

Punctuate the following sentences:

1- he is omar

He is Omar.

2- do you like apples

Do you like apples?

3- yes it is

Yes, it is.

4- I ll take care of the kids

I'll take care of the kids.

5- how old are you

How old are you?

6 hello how are you

Hello, how are you?

7- At the market i saw my cousin.

At the market, I saw my cousin.

8- why did aya get off the bus

Why did Aya get off the bus?

9- we re a big family

We're a big family.

10- salma is my sister

- Salma is my sister.

=====)

Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements: "Magnets"

Guiding words: (useful – computer – stick to surfaces)

. Magnets are useful for many devices like computers. They can stick to surfaces and help in navigation systems.

Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements: "Types of forces"

Guiding words: (Magnetism – pulling – friction)

. Magnetism, friction, and pulling are different types of forces. Each type has its own way of acting on objects.

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Reader

Nesma's Invention

Choose the Correct Answer

1. What did Nesma want to make?
(a) A toy (b) A car (c) **A robot**
2. Who helped Nesma with her invention?
(a) Her grandma (b) Her teacher (c) **Her friend Laila**
3. What material did they need for the track?
(a) Thick wood (b) Thin cloth (c) **Thin wood**
4. What did Nesma use to make the car move?
(a) A battery (b) A spring (c) **A motor**
5. Where did Nesma find materials for her invention?
(a) In the market (b) **In her dad's box** (c) In her school
6. What did Nesma attach under the car?
(a) **A magnet** (b) A wheel (c) A battery
7. What kind of energy did the car use?
(a) Solar energy (b) Wind energy (c) **Electric energy**
8. Why was the invention important?
(a) It was colorful (b) It was fast (c) **It was eco-friendly**
9. What did Laila want to do?
(a) Play with the car (b) **Help Nesma** (c) Watch TV
10. What did the energy from the spring do?

- (a) Made noise (b) Turned the wheels (c) Lit a bulb
11. What did Nesma's grandma do?
(a) She was an inventor (b) She cooked dinner (c) She read a book
12. What was the purpose of the magnet?
(a) To decorate the car (b) To help it move (c) To make it heavy
13. What did Nesma's dad show her?
(a) A box of clothes (b) A box of tools (c) A new car
14. What did the girls use for more power?
(a) Solar panels (b) Wind turbines (c) Electric wires
15. What did the car have inside it?
(a) A battery (b) A spring (c) A magnet
16. What did the magnet do?
(a) Made the car fly (b) Helped it stick to the track (c) Made it colorful
17. What did the girls need to complete the track?
(a) Thick iron (b) Thin wood (c) Plastic
18. What did Nesma feel about her invention?
(a) Sad (b) Proud (c) Angry
19. What did the car do on the track?
(a) Stopped (b) Moved upside down (c) Flew
20. What was the final result of their work?
(a) A successful invention (b) A broken toy (c) An unfinished project

True or False

1. Nesma wanted to make a toy. (true)
2. Grandma couldn't find a way to make the car upside down. (false)
3. Nesma's dad showed her a box of clothes. (false)
4. There will be a party for inventions. (true)
5. Nesma's grandma was an inventor. (true)
6. Laila wanted to help Nesma. (true)
7. The girls needed thick wood for the track. (false)
8. Nesma stuck the long magnet to the motor. (false)
9. They used electric energy for more power. (true)
10. The energy from the spring turned the wheels. (true)
11. Nesma found all materials in the market. (false)
12. The car used wind energy. (false)
13. The magnet was attached under the car. (true)
14. Nesma's invention was not eco-friendly. (false)
15. Laila wanted to watch TV instead of helping. (false)
16. The car had a spring inside it. (true)

17. The magnet helped the car stick to the track. (true)
18. The girls used plastic for the track. (false)
19. Nesma felt proud of her invention. (true)
20. The car flew on the track. (false)

- Read and write YES or NO:

- 1- At first, the car wasn't fast enough (yes)
2- Nesma read about the competition on the school website. (yes)
3- The prize will help the school. (yes)
4- Nesma thought that magnets could make the car stay on track. (yes)
5- Nesma knew that she wanted to make a toy. (yes)
6- Nesma showed her ideas to her dad. (yes)
7- Nesma's dad showed her a box of his drawings and plans. (no)
8- Grandma found a way to make the car travel upside down. (yes)
9- Nesma loved inventing things. (yes)
10- Nesma wants to be a teacher (no)
11- Nesma was learning about magnets. (yes)
12- Nesma worked for a long time. (yes)
13- Nesma found a drawing of a small toy ship (no)
14- Rescue workers help people. (yes)
15- Nesma's dad was carrying an old box. (yes)
16- Nesma didn't take part in the competition. (no)
17- The toy car was traveling upside down. (yes)
18- The box had nothing. (no)
19- Nesma saw an advertisement. (yes)
20- Nesma didn't think about the competition. (no)

Test on unit 10

1) Listen and write the missing sounds:

bl ____

tr ____

s ____

w ____r

2) Read and complete the text with words from the box:

(types – take – touch – happen – forces)

Pushing, pulling and friction are contact (1) The two objects have to (2) each other for the movement to (3)..... so, there are many (4) of forces.

3) Read the passage and then answer the questions :

A compass can show you which direction is north. It has a magnetic needle which will point to the magnetic North Pole. A map always has an arrow that shows the direction of north. You can use this when you need a map to show you where to go.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1- A map always has an

a- umbrella b- way c- arrow

2- A map shows you where to

a- swim b- go c- play

B) Answer the following questions:

3- What's a compass?

4- What does the magnetic needle point to?

5- Where may you need a compass?

6- Did you see a compass?

Choose the correct answer

- If you invite him, he come to the party.

a- would b- might c- will

2- If the phone rings, I answer it.

a- will b- could c- might

3- If she calls me, I talk to her.

a- will b- might c- would

4- If it's too cold, we stay indoors.

a- would b- could c- will

4-Reader

A- Read and match:

1- The car had a little	-car back
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2- Nesma pulled the	- spring inside it
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B- Read and write YES or NO:

1- The prize will help the school. ()

2- Nesma thought that magnets could make the car stay on track. ()

6) Reorder the words in the correct order to make sentences:

1- We – doors – use – to keep – magnets – closed.

2- arrow – A map – has – always – an.

7) Write a paragraph of about (20 words) 3-4 sentences using guiding elements: "A compass"

Guiding words: (where to go – the desert – travel)

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كيفية طباعة صفحات معينة من ملف معين مثلا ازاي نطبع الصفحات من صفحة 4 الى صفحة 9

